PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO 303 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Rms.
SUNDAY.				
6th Dec '15	Kashgar ..	9000	.. ..	..
and Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	.. ..	..
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
13th "	Maloja ..	12500	.. ..	..
23rd "	Persia ..	8000	.. ..	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.. ..	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
12th "	Medina ..	12500	....	..
19th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Valwa ..	11000
16th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
23rd Dec. 15	Mongara ..	8300	Nil ..	..
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
24th Dec.	Dwarka	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail).
25th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct*
28th "	Shirala	Mombasa and Zanzibar
28th "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.

* or later on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mowori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3778	10th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec.	30th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	2nd Jan	13th Jan
Iyo Maru	R Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	13th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Sukkoku Maru	5336	K. Kuchiki	12th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Europa Maru 2	3078	S. Hirano	21st Dec.	2nd Jan 16
Luzon Maru...	4075	T. Miyata	18th Jan.	29th Jan.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & O	8250	.. ..	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5 Crores.	Rs. 4½ Crores.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. LOW PREMIUMS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

NO MORE FINANCIAL WORRY?
Everyman who effects an Assurance with the "Oriental" is relieved of all worry as regards an adequate and sure provision for wife and family or old age.
For full particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

H. APPOINTMENTS.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE,
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C F Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	24th Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6988	Wm. Kelso	7th Mar. "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	21st " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions.
B18

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills grants Drafts payable at its Head Office branches and issues Letters of Credit for use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum on deposits fixed for 12 months or shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase of Government Securities, Stocks and receives same for safe custody Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRI...

Kasagra is delicious in ta... gripe, tones up and restores its healthy condition. An ... curative laxative.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
		Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

WANTED

WANTED a STEWARD for the Delhi Club, Ld., salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY. 902

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED.—YOUNG LADY of quiet habits to share a Flat on Colaba Causeway from 1st January. Electric lights, Good Table, Moderate Terms. Apply "XXX" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, Ghora GALI.—Punjab Government High School for Europeans. Wanted ASSISTANT MASTER Rs. 125—5—150. ASSISTANT MISTRESS (Mathematics) Rs. 100. Matron. Rs. 80. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 2665

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.—SCIENCE MASTERSHIP.—Applications are invited from gentlemen with English qualifications, who would be able to join, if appointed, early in 1916.

Salary for the first three years, Rs. 400 per mensem and furnished quarters.

Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 900.

WANTED SUBSCRIBERS to a Shorthand Monthly of 16 pages reading matter. Appealing to every Shorthand-writer from a beginner to a reporter. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 only.

Apply for sample copy enclosing one anna stamp to—

EDITOR, SHORTHANDER.
918 Lahore.

WANTED.—ARABIC and TURKISH INTERPRETERS for employment with the troops in Mesopotamia. Men must be fit and willing for field service.

Applications must reach the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT of Bombay, Political Department, Secretariat, by the 31st January, 1916.

2659

WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—

The Superintendent,
Government Press,
917 P. O, Gulzarbagh (Patna).

THE post of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the Dacca Law College will be vacant early in January. The salary is Rs. 750 per mensem. There is no pension, and the Vice-Principal will be allowed to undertake Chamber practice only. Applications, which must be from Graduates with high legal qualifications, should be sent with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned not later than the 27th of December next.

W. A. J. ARCHBOLD,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Law College, Dacca.
Dacca Law College,
The 2nd December, 1915. 901

WANTED.—A CHIEF OFFICER for the Barsi City Municipality on a pay of Rs. 150—10—200 plus Conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 p.m. an L. C. E. or B. E. with experience of Municipal work will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th January, 1916, stating age, caste, with tstimonials and a certificate of physical fitness.

R. M. SANE, President.
Barsi City Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Barsi 17th December, 1915.
2664

FOR SALE.

THE SALE of carpets, silverware etc., will take place TO-MORROW at 2 p.m., belonging to the late Mr. E. A. Goll. BENETT & Co. 2676

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BE LET.—Immediately flat tiled upto date, breezy, with E.L. and F Apollo r Near Taj. Rent Rs. 115 on lease . Apply to Box No. 670 Advt. Dept., bay Chronicle." 2674

LET—Well ventilated and breezy TLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria . Large rooms with verandah. For d other particulars apply to Mr. S. RY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the premises.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AHMED HAJI KADERDINA, of Bombay Cutchee Memon Mahomedan, the Executor of the Will of ASHABAI, widow of ADAM MOLEDINA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground since redeemed from payment of all taxes to Government together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at or near the Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 484 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135 and 524 New No. H/13645 Old Survey Nos 268 and 270 and New Survey No. 34, 35/354 and bounded on the East by a public passage on the West by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy on the North by the property of Rahimabai, widow of Haji Haroon Mahomed and on the South by the property of Devidas Purshotamdas which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3877 (24), 3877 (25) and Street Nos. 64W and 64X and were formerly in the occupation of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1915.

MERWANJI KOLAH & Co.,
2660 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KANJI KESHAVJI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 25-29, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7376, Street Nos. 289, 291, 293 and 295 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2428, 4940 and 2883, New No. 9470, Old Survey Nos. 855, 2816 and 2817 and New Survey No. 4290 and containing by admeasurement 233 square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Naorojee Nassarvanji on the West by the said Duncan Road, on the North partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Ramdas Cama and on the South by the property of Nathoo Shivjee.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1915.

MANEKLAL & Co.,
2666 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and one Codicil thereto of BAI JAMNA, widow of DIVER RANCHOD RAMJI, late of Dwarka Gugali Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

VAYADA MAVJI NANA, of Dwarka Gugali Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Priest, residing at Dwarka in the Territories of His Highness the Gaikwad of Baroda the sole executor according to the tenor of the said Will and Codicil of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
15th day of December, 1915.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL, MEHTA, & CO.,
2670 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the services of an auctioneer to sell metals and unserviceable stores at Kirkee Arsenal from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1918, will be received by the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, Kirkee up to 2 p.m. on the 14th January, 1916.

II. Forms and full particulars can be had from the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, Kirkee Arsenal, Kirkee.

W. BEAMISH Major R.A.
for A. D. O. S. 5th and 6th Divns:
Kirkee Arsenal,
16th December, 1915. 2647

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE 40th ANNUAL CONVENTION will be held from 26th to 28th December, at 1-30 p.m. at "China Baug" Girgaum.

Six PUBLIC LECTURES at the Shamiana behind "Seva Sadan," Gamdevi.

MRS. BESANT on "God," "Man," "Right and Wrong" and "Brotherhood", on 25th to 28th Dec. at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Mr. JINARAJADASA on "World's Reconstruction" on 25th at 5-30 p.m. and on 29th at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Admission FREE by tickets, which can be had with full programme from the Hall of Theosophical Society, Hornby Road, Fort.

Blocks are reserved for Ladies, Delegates and Students.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT No. 662 of 1915.

SHAIKH YUSUF bin EBRAHIM of Bombay Arab Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

PANDHARINATH MADANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Landlord, residing at Thakardwar outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 14th day of December, 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed all the right title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property subject to the rights of the Mortgagee and without prejudice to his rights to deal with the said property in terms of his security dated 10th July 1913.

ALL that piece or parcel of land ground oart or plantations of cocoanut and other trees called or known by the name of Charne situate at Pallow Road, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay with dwelling house outhouses stables and other buildings belonging thereto and the messuages tenements and hereditaments standing thereon and admeasuring 59 Feet and 10 Inches in breadth and 360 Feet in Length and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 533 New No. 2586 Old Survey No. 103 and New Survey No. 8116 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. and Street No. 462 and bounded on the North formerly by the property of Bhawan Naronji but now of the property of Gangaram Pandurang on the South by the ground appertaining a half share of Mahadow Damodhar but now of Madhowrao Luxmanrao and brothers on the East by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road on the West formerly by the grounds of Narayen Madhowji but now of Pandharinath Madonji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 17th day of January 1916, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1915.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
2667 Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 219 of 1915.

Re: BYRAMJEE JAMSETJI FATAKIA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Chikalwadi, Grant Road a dealer in bangles: an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th February, 1916 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 20th December, 1915.
2668

THE 30TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1915, BOMBAY.

27th, 28th, and 29th December, 1915.

VISITORS TICKETS.

VISITORS' TICKETS for Rs. 20, 15, and Rs. 10 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 5 each for seats on the platform are being reserved at the Ticket Office, on the Congress grounds, Marine Lines Maidan. A large number of these tickets have been disposed of. Persons intending to reserve seats should apply without delay.

Unreserved visitors' tickets for Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 for seats in the Pandal and ladies' tickets for Rs. 3 on the platform, can also be purchased at the same time.

Time:—Daily 11 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

2675

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KIRIN MARU" having arrived on the 20th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on Bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the share of Messrs. JAYCHAND CHUNILAL, of Indore Haste Sheth Jhunalal Munalal in the firm of Messrs. Anupchand Maneckchand dealers in jewellery in Bombay has been discontinued from Magsur Vad 9th S. 1972 Maru (1st December, 1915) with the consent of all the partners.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1915.

MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS,
Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Omkarji.
2673

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

2661.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Dividends from 1st to 12th inclusive declared by the Company will be forfeited and the same will be transferred to the Company's Reserve Fund if not claimed within (60) Sixty days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board.
TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.
2671 Agents.

Bombay, 18th December, 1915.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees twelve and annas eight per share will be paid on and after the 23rd inst. between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on production of Share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 11th inst.

By order of the Board.
TRICUMDAS KALLIANJEE & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1915. 2672.

NOTICE.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the public that the share list of the above Company is for the present closed this day.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
2662 Agents.

NOTICE.

OWING to necessary repairs the RAJABAI TOWER CLOCK will be stopped until further notice. 2663.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 23RD INSTANT AT 2-30 IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE of very high class substantial slightly used and looking brand new furniture by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Ahmed Devji, Devji Kanji and Wimbridge, consisting of specially made to order chesterfield drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, Adams and Sheraten styled rich Genoa velvet lined complete drawing room suites, American designed solid figure wood roll-top automatic masterkey office table, English designed plain roll top office table, William and Mary styled about 8 feet high palace drawingroom artistic pair of cabinets, sweet toned iron framed cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., selected combination single and double glass and panel door almirahs, velvet back lined Curzon chairs, Hepplewhite styled hatstand, Jones' nearly new hand sewing machines, etc., etc.

On Thursday the 23rd Instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. S.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public Auction at their Rooms 53, Medows, Street, Fort, (First Floor opposite the Oak Lane where the furniture has been removed for Auction Sale) the very valuable Artistic Rich Designed Latest Fashioned, Substantial and very slightly used looking like Brand New teak and blackwood highly polished household and office furniture made by the well-known makers Messrs. John Roberts, Ahmed Devji, Devji Kanji, Wimbridge, and others such as dining tables for 10 persons, English Designed Dining chairs, meat safes mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, very valuable selected English Designed William and Mary Pattern about 8 feet high drawing room artistic pair of cabinets, very valuable rich shining silk tapestry lined full size French button comfortable horse hair stuffed cushioned lucky chesterfield complete drawing room suites of 10 pieces consisting of sofas and chairs (specially ordered by a native prince) covered khaki, Adams and Sheraten styled rich Genva velvet lined drawing room and reading room complete suites, American designed selected of solid figurewood automatic master key roll top office table, English Design solid teak and black plain roll top office table, enlarging camera lenses, sweet toned solid iron framed grand cottage piano by S. Rose, Hepplewhite English styled mirrored hatstand, solid brass standing lamps and reading stands, rich velvet back lined Curzon chairs, rich carpets, English palm stands, English designed teapoys, Lady's davenport and writing tables, selected English Designed combination single and double glass and panel door Almirahs, Clothes and Gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, iron and brass Bedsteads, rich Singapore cane chairs, rich historical pictures office chairs, rich glass and crockeryware, rich plated-ware etc. etc.

The property of A. Forbes Smith, Esq. of Messrs. H. S. Smith and Co., including that of L. H. Percival Manning Esq. and a native prince saheb.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT KANDAWADI, GIRGAUM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Mr. Vinayek Balwantrao Chitnis, and on account and at the risk of the executor and heirs of the deceased mortgagor Bai Gangabai, widow of Ramrao Bhagwantrao, sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned properties pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th January, 1911, and made between the said Mortgagor of one part and the said Mortgagee of the other.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.

All the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandewady Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Mandvi, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East side thereof by the house of Antoba Babaji, on or towards the West by the house of A. F. Foncica, on or towards the North by the house of Engigee Dias, and on or towards the South by the public passage, called Kandewady Lane, and which said piece or ground contains by admeasurement 85 square yards be the same little more or less and which said house and premises are entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 144, Old Survey No. 555 and New Survey No. 7739, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Kandewady Lane outside the Fort, in the cart commonly called Nagdavdi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 137, Old Survey No. 554, New Survey No. 7740, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 862, and Street No. 3, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Vinayak Dadoba, on or towards the West by the passage, and house of Paes Peraira, on or towards the North by the vacant ground belonging to the Catholic Church, on or towards the South by the house of the said Gangabai, widow.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, 40, Medows Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE DECORATIVE AND PRESENTATION PORCELAIN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the balance of the consignment of Japanese decorative and presentation porcelain consisting of Hirado and Arita vases, jars and jardiniers, enamel coloured porcelain of fine quantity, Imari jars, 30in. and 36in. high, flower basket, ash tray, sweet and cake dishes incense burners, bowls and other articles of table and well decoration, richly decorated tea and coffee sets, and artistically designed cloisonne vases.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st December, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITE AT VILE PARLE (NEAR RAILWAY STATION).

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will on Friday the 24th December, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) sell the undermentioned valuable building site by Public Auction on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette, District Thana, near the Railway Station of Vile Parle (B. B. & C. I. Railway), admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 193, Pot No. 6, 22, 23 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Survey No. 193, Pot No. 5, on or towards the South by Survey No. 193 Pot No. 11, on or towards the East by a public road called the Parle Road and on or towards the West by Survey No. 193 Pot No. 24.

The above presents a very valuable building site being quite close to Railway Station of Vile Parle.

For further particulars and conditions of sale etc., apply to the Vendors' Attorneys Messrs. Bhimji and Co., at their offices No. 50 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Private offers for the above may be submitted to the Vendors' Attorneys or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The sale of the late Mr. E. A. Goll's remaining furniture, pictures, oil paintings, jars, books, silverware, etc., will be resumed TO-DAY at 2 p.m.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st December, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
NOW OPEN PERMANENTLY.
6-45 p. m. TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.
GREAT INDIAN FILM:
THE PEARL OF THE GANGES.
A THRILLING DRAMA
in which even the wild
beasts act their parts perfectly.
The brilliant scenes are laid in
GORGEOUS PALACES
and WILD JUNGLE.
Comedies :—
"POOR OLD UNCLE"
A comedy caused through jumping to conclusions.
"FATHER'S BRILLIANT IDEA"
Tips for parents with marriageable daughters.
Also the
PATHE GAZETTE
by Friday's Mail
Oriental Music
By the Orchestra under Mr. W. S. Bond adds great effect to the Great Indian Film.
Prices : Rs. 2 ; Re. 1-8 ; Re. 1 ; As. 8 & As. 4.
Royal Opera House, which was opened for short periods in special circumstances only while under construction, has now been completed internally and is open permanently. Although the work is being done outside the building, assurance is given that the existing scaffoldings will not inconvenience the visitors in any way.
Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-nigh at 9-30 p.m.
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
(In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such other charity as the audience may select.)
Under the Patronage and presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON
"THE GEISHA"
(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann)
21st & 22nd December.
Full Chorus and Orchestra :
New Scenery, kindly supplied by Mr. Bandmann free of charge, and Dresses.
Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.
Note :—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dress circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote per seat for such charity or war fund as they may select. The charity or war fund receiving the largest number of votes, will share the profits with the Indo-British Institution

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Commencing 24th Dec. Short Season only.
MR. JOSEPH
BLASCHECK.
BLASCHECK.
BLASCHECK.
A celebrated English Entertainer, Humourist and Elocutionist, whom the London "Times" described as "The greatest living Humourist," supported by
MISS ALYCE AUSTIN,
Soprano Vocalist and Entertainer in
HUMOUR & MUSIC entitled
"SOCIETY SNAPSHOTS"
as played at the Queen's Hall, London.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.
LOOK OUT FOR
OUR NEXT BIG SERIAL
with
MISS PEARL WHITE
in the leading rôle
WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS. THEY WILL INTEREST YOU.

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AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

"WHEN JUSTICE SLEEPS"

If Justice has scales on her eyes, can she be trusted to see those in her hands?



ANSWERED IN THIS
The third of a series of remarkable human interest dramas on the recurrent theme of——
TIME 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. daily.
PRICES AS USUAL

5-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 5-30
THE BIGGEST AND BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY!
5-30 "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA" 5-30
And the sequel
6-45 "RUPERT OF HENTZAU" 6-45
Shown complete in one performance.
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who were unfortunate in being unable to see the two finest acted Romantic films ever brought to Bombay.
BRITISH PRODUCERS: BRITISH PLAYERS: BRITISH EXCELLENCE.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 24th, 25th and 26th, there will be Morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions.
Friday, 24th December 1915.
CHRISTMAS DANCE.
Special Matinee for children every Saturday AT 4-30 P. M.
Admission, with use of seats, As. 4.
Friday, 14th January 1916.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

G. M. JAYAKAR
AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.
Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Lassitude
is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these signs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combatting malaria.

Iron Jelloids
Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.
Mr. C. F. Collier, Forest Gate, writes.—"I was suffering from depression "and lowness of spirits, resulting from poorness of blood and run-down "nerves. The first box of 'Jelloids' made a great difference and continuing to "take them I derived great benefit. I always recommend IRON 'JELLOIDS'."
A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) will convince you.
For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. ,, 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.
Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' CO., 205, City Rd., London, England.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.
ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.
Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.
Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion etc.
Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs.
Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.
Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each
May be had of all Dealers, or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18.		
Weardale	Foster	Port Said
Dec. 19.		
Shirala	Galgey	Rangoon
Dec. 20.		
Sardinia	Jeffrey	Yokohama
Kasgar	Rivers	Calcutta
Pundua	Angreasen	Durban
Vancouver	Findlay	South
Brig Flor de Diu	Aboo	Muscat
Kirin Maru	Sasaki	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20		
Myo Maru	Kametaka	Rangoon
Bahrein	Bonnett	Aden

The following steamer entered the dock for load in on Monday:—
Steamer Vancouver London

S. S. Europa Maru No. 2:—The O. S. K. steamer Europa Maru No. 2 left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant and is due here on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

S. S. Shirala:—The steamer Shirala, 3,400 tons, Captain J. H. Galgey, arrived here on Sunday from Rangoon with rice as cargo.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons. Captain T. Andreasen, arrived here yesterday from Durban, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, with a general cargo and a large number of passengers on board.

S. S. Kashgar:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashgar, 5,538 tons, Captain H. Y. Rivers, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vancouver:—The steamer Vancouver, 2,860 tons, Captain R. Findlay, arrived here yesterday from South Shields which port she left on the 29th October and called at Devonport etc., in ballast.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Sardinia, 4,143 tons, Captain T. Jeffrey, arrived here yesterday from Yokohama, which port she left on the 22nd ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with the China Mails, a general cargo and a number of passengers, including 330 Indian crew of the S. S. Empress of Asia.

S. S. Brig. Flor de Diu:—The steamer Brig. Flor de Diu, 126, tons, Captain Aboo, arrived here yesterday from Muscat, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The steamer Kirin Maru, 2,735 tons, Captain F. Sasaki, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 20th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnett, sailed yesterday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The Ellerman Line steamer Elysia outward bound passed Perim on the morning of the 20th and is due here about noon on the 26th instant.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 17th instant and the "Yeboshi Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 17th instant.

Monday, 20th December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Southerland	Kreagh	D. Nanji & Sons
C. & R. Mayori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Montebello	Grimalash	Italian S. N. Co
K. Raumani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
N. Weardale	Foster	D. N. & Co
O. Lawoe	Webb	T. M. & Co
Q. Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl		B. S. N. Co
Courland		
Irrawadi		K. N. & Co
Kaveri	Marmagoa	B. S. N. Co
Netrawati		
Poonam		

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. Co
2 Highland Monarch	Scott	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Forerlo	Young	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Doric	Shaddick	L. Dreyfus
9 Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
10 Orna	LeGrand	M. M. & Co
12 Bahrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cuthbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Mongara	Drake	P. & O. Co
4 Chantala	Hill	M. M. & Co
5 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Gigale		T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Clan Macgilhoray		J. Finlay

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Chindwara	Abbott	M. M. & Co
City of Naples	Rene	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Ferguson	Marrit	J. Finlay & Co
Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Kashgar	Rivers	P. & O. Co
Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Pundna	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
Queda	Nelson	M. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakesott	T. M. & Co
Schotha	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co
Shirala	Galzey	M. M. & Co
Vancouver	Findlay	

EXPORTS.

Dec. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Highland Monarch (s) 1,980 cwt. peas Ralli Bros.
Weardale (s) 23 bales wool B. Valabdas, 387 bales wool V. Oomersee, 427 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 59 bales wool F. F. Campbell & Co., 1,001 cwt. myrabollams D. Veljee, 10 bales wool B. Chetandas, 10 bales wool M. Ramjidas, 110 bales cotton waste Commercial Trading Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Doric (s) 3,000 cwt. poppyseed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 12,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR NAPLES.
Montebello (s) 185 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 2 bales cotton curtains H. Cawasjee.

FOR GENOA.
Montebello (s) 328 bales cocoons B. G. Gorie & Co.

FOR LONDON.
Kashgar (s) 123 bales cowhides A. Salemahomed, 7 bales sheepskins A. Salemahomed, 60 bales goat skins E. N. Stein, 120 casks goat skins E. N. Stein, 20 bales cowhides A. H. Bundally, 6 bales sheepskins A. H. Bundally, 20 bales cowhides E. Sewjee, 20 bales cowhide 20 bales cowhides E. Sewjee, 20 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka, 30 bales cowhides V. Esmail & Co., 2 bales goat skins V. Esmail & Co., 56 cwt. gum arabic S. Khetsey & Co., 26 cwt. fishmaws A. Chagla & Co., 36 cwt. fishmaws P. Meharally, 749 cwt. kismiss A. Jagganath, 210 cwt. kismiss R. Jewandas & Co., 10 cwt. M. O. P. shells A. Chagla & Co., 50 cwt. cashewnuts A. H. Mowji & Co., 13 cwt. cubebs A. Cassum, 37 bales cowhides C. Rahimtolla & Sons, 5 bales sheepskins C. Rahimtoola & Sons, 22 bales sheepskins R. M. Kooka, 25 cwt. gum oli banum A. H. Mowji & Co., 17 cwt. gum herabole A. H. Mowji & Co., 26 casks Indian condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons, 3 cases curry powder Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons, 5 cases Bombay ducks Manockji Poonjiaji & Sons, 2 packages cotton carpets Thos. Cook & Son, 75 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 27 cases bristles J. Livingstone & Co., 12 cases cotton curtains L. B. Bhootwalla, 80 bales fibre palm Allen Bros, 140 cases bristles Allen Bros, 120 cwt. kismiss T. Narpal, 200 bales hemp H. Govindji, 23 bales sheep and goat skins H. E. Goolmahomed & Sons, 218 cwt. sandalwool S. Nowroji & Co., 50 cwt. ajma seed G. Suchidana & Co., 50 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 8 bales sheepskins W. A. Graham & Co., 20 bales goat and sheep skins A. Abdoola & Co., 15 casks Indian condiments Maneckji Poonjiaji & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Kashgar (s) 1 case cotton curtains H. Cawasjee.

FOR NEW YORK.
Kashgar (s) 2 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

FOR LONDON.
Canara (s) 70 bales hemp J. Rustomjee, 120 cwt. cotton seed oilcake L. & F. Barraclough & Co., 5,000 cwt. saltpetre Ralli Bros, 1,000 cwt. kismiss S. Rowji & Co., 250 cwt. kismiss T. Damji & Co

FOR MIDDLESBRO.
Chantala (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR HULL.
Sutherland (s) 4,000 cwt. castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 2,001 cwt. castor seed R. Purshotum & Co.
Billester (s) 6,002 cwt. castor seed M. B. Kaisha, 6,001 cwt. linseed M. B. Kaisha, 8,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 13,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros, 14,007 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji, 6,000 cwt. cotton seed S. Cooverji, 2,500 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon & Co., 2,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.
Vancouver (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co., 6,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwt. cotton seed Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.
Mongara (s) 150 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 150 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 99 bales cotton twist M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Mongara (s) 100 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 400 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.
Mongara (s) 1,800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.
Mayori Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 1,200 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.
Mayori Maru (s) 800 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 4 boxes gold sovereigns Yokohama Specie Bank, 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Mayori Maru (s) 450 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.
Mayori Maru (s) 400 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.
Mayori Maru (s) 100 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.
Shinkoku Maru (s) 264 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S. S. Shirala from Rangoon Agents, M. M. & Co.—59,118 bags rice, 4 cases cigars, 30 pieces ivory, 960 bags cotton seeds, 25 cases M. P. goods, 38 bundles old tarpaulins, 14 bundles old gunnies, 30 bags orpiments, 2 bundles tents.

S. S. Pandua from Durban Agents, M. M. & Co.—417 tons coal, 15 bags oilcakes, 2 bundles goat skins, 3,739 bags bark, 512 bags cowries, 18 bags shells, 1 case seeds, 1 case colour, 3 nos. horses, 1 box rhino feet, 1 case rhino horns, 34 bales cotton, 1 case hippo teeth, 365 tusks ivory, 8 boxes pine apples, 25 bags dara, 110 cases gum copal, 5,179 bales cloves.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 40,17,829-12-9, Subscriptions from Belgaum Branch Rs 10,000, 15th instalment from Dharwar District Rs 8,200, H. Montgomery Esq., I.C.S., Rs 1,000, 17th instalment from East Khandesh Rs. 1,000, Thana Deoli Taluka for September, October and November 1915 Rs 900, The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote for December 1915 Rs 750, 15th donation from members of the Bombay Gymkhana Rs 500, Anonymous Rs 250, "Lodge Rising Star of Western India" Rs 100, "Lodge Zoroaster" Rs 100, Subscriptions from Jhalod Rs 21-9-7, Sums below Rs 10, Rs 9,. Total Rs. 40,40,660-6-4.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th December, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.942	inches.
Temperature of Air	78.5	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3	,,
Dew Point	64.2	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.626	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1 8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85 2	,,
Minimum do. do.	72.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NWN	
Movement of Wind do. do.	183	inche

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still
	Dec	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft. in.
MON	20	m	10 12	25	2	20	m	4 49	20 4
			11 28a	28	1			4 18a	16 5
TU	21	m	10 50	25	4	21	m	5 23	20 4
			11 59a	28	5			4 51a	16 2
WED	22	m	11 27	25	6	22	m	5 55	20 0
								5 23a	16 2
THUR	23	m	0 29	28	7	23	m	6 27	19 9
			0 3a	25	6			5 54a	16 3
FRI.	24	m	0 58	28	7	24	m	7 0	19 8
			0 39a	25	6			6 25a	16 7
SAT.	25	m	1 26	28	5	25	m	7 34	19 7
			1 16a	25	5			6 56a	17 1
SUN	26	m	1 55	28	1	26	m	8 9	19 6
			1 55a	25	2			7 20a	17 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 20 (Monday)	,, 7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 6m
,, 21 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 6m
,, 22 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 6m
,, 23 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 8m.	,, 6h. 7m
,, 24 (Friday)	,, 7h. 8m.	,, 6h. 7m
,, 25 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 8m
,, 26 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 9m.	,, 6h. 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—
Full Moon 1915 December 21d 6h 22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter ,, ,, 30d 6h 28-8 a.m.

GIFT OF AEROPLANES FROM U. P

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary said that the Lieut.-Governor considered that the proposal made by several members of the landed artistocracy to present some armoured aeroplanes to his Majesty the King-Emperor on behalf of the United Provinces, was entirely a question for private enterprise but his honour was in correspondence with certain patriotic gentlemen as to the form the movement should take.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Dec. 20.

The weather has been dry and disturbed and conditions in north-west almost disappeared.

Forecast:—No change.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about one thousand five hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at one hour fifty-six minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 3 hours on Monday, the 20th December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in defect in the north Punjab and at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess in the northern half of the division but in defect in the southern half. Night temperature is lower than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana; day temperature is also below normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess round the gulf of Cambay but normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and at Rajkot and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in Berar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Temperature is below normal in Baluchistan and upper Sind.

A few showers are possible in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 20th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	67.5	52.0	66	..	0	—3.18
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	79.8	56.7	63	..	0	—10.9
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	80.6	66.4	65	..	0.27	—0.51
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.1	41.5	72	..	0.08	—0.18
Rawalpindi	66.0	32.1	78	..	0.19	—0.47
Lahore	68.2	35.3	91	..	0.15	—0.15
Hissar	73.0	40.5	70	..	0.02	..
Ambala	69.7	38.3	87	..	0.22	—0.32
Delhi	10.2	48.2	53	..	0.01	—0.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	71.7	44.9	48	..	0	—0.24
Mainpuri	73.3	40.3	74	..	0.01	—0.37
Jhansi	77.2	44.8	53	..	0.01	—0.25
Cawnpore	71.4	44.5	78	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	71.1	42.7	74	..	0	—0.55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	71.3	36.8	71	..	0	—0.17
Karachi	77.3	56.6	44	..	0	—0.11
Ajmer	74.6	43.0	61	..	0.04	—0.32
Jaipur	76.0	54.1	39	..	0.11	—0.18
Kotah	80.8	53.6	50	..	0	—0.29
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	79.0	49.9	23	..	0	—0.15
Dwarka	80.7	63.4	42	..	0.19	0.13
Veraval	87.8	66.1	41	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	86.1	59.5	36	..	0	—0.28
Bhavnagar Pare	85.4	56.0	67	..	0	—0.11
Surat	87.9	60.3	100	..	0	—0.14
Ahmedabad	87.8	62.3	40	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	86.5	56.7	41	..	0	—0.15
Neemuch	79.1	56.2	47	..	0	—0.22
Indore	80.2	55.1	66	..	0.11	—0.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.9	49.5	71	..	0.05	—0.60
Saugor	77.2	51.8	38	..	0.00	—0.73
Hoshangabad	79.5	54.6	57	..	0	—0.82
Khandwa	84.0	53.0	66	..	0	—0.67
Akola	82.7	54.8	54	..	0.46	—0.38
Amraoti	79.4	58.2	57	..	0	—0.82
Nagpur	78.9	52.9	68	..	0	—1.06
Chanda	80.9	51.6	81	..	0.62	—0.28
Raipur	78.7	54.6	77	..	0.33	—0.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	71.9	67	..	0.02	—0.38
Ratnagiri	89.3	72.1	52	..	0.81	0.32
Mormugao	82.4	70.8	74	..	0.94	—0.14
Karwar	88.5	71.4	75	..	1.07	—0.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.8	52.1	50	..	0.15	—0.30
Ahmednagar	79.1	56.4	58	..	0.70	0.19
Poona	79.8	55.7	75	..	0.33	—0.62
Sholapur	83.3	59.1	55	..	0.89	—0.33
Bijapur	79.3	59.3	70	..	0.39	—0.69
Belgaum	77.3	59.5	78	..	0.94	—0.74
Aurangabad	78.8	57.9	58	..	0.64	—0.03
Nizamabad (Indur.)	80.0	53.4	61	..	0.78	0.12
Hyderabad	78.3	57.0	68	..	0.79	—0.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.0	72.1	49	..	8.15	5.13
Calicut	86.8	73.5	75	..	13.02	7.55
Cochin	91.1	72.8	65	..	8.80	1.22
Colombo	91.7	74.0	83	..	26.04	9.88
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.0	65.8	74	..	20.73	14.91
Bellary	83.1	60.9	76	..	7.27	5.20
Cuddapah	83.1	69.2	85	..	9.32	5.27
Madras	85.3	75.9	64	..	20.91	3.29
Bangalore	79.8	59.9	78	..	3.31	0.10
Coimbatore	84.8	64.3	74	..	6.33	2.34
Trichinopoly	86.2	72.0	74	..	10.12	3.34
Negapatam	82.7	72 3'	82	..	16.76	—6.55

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 20th December 1915 was 30.184 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .631 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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B2

COMMERCIAL.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL POLICY

As we are now getting very near the time when the nation will use its great strength to the fullest advantage, and when the almost superhuman efforts it is making will have the results they have been designed for the "Statist," in the following illuminating article, formulates Great Britain's financial policy for the conduct of the war.

From the very outbreak of war the nation was determined to secure victory, whatever the cost might be in life or in treasure, and whatever has been done, whether wisely or unwisely, has been for the purpose of attaining this object. Hitherto, however, Great Britain has presented much the appearance of a life-boat with a scratch crew. Every man in it has been anxious to do his best according to the light within him. But in consequence of the lack of experience, both of the boatswain and of the crew, the vast amount of energy expended has not carried the boat very far towards its goal. Only that part of the boat's crew which was fully prepared for the work in hand has expended its strength to advantage and has prevented the boat upsetting. The progress which has so far been made by the British forces with the conduct of the War is mainly due to the Navy, which has swept the seas clear of enemy ships, and to bankers and investors who have provided all the funds needed to meet the country's colossal expenditure not only upon the Army and Navy, but also in loans to the Allies. A great deal of hard and valuable work, however, has been effected in mobilising a great Army, but, owing to the unexpected and unforeseen difficulties arising from the manufacture of equipment and munitions of war, that Army has not yet been able to use its great strength and to show its great power.

The task of mobilising the strength of the British Empire has created a great deal of discussion as to the relative importance of the various services which Great Britain can perform, but underlying these discussions is a unanimity that can leave no one in doubt as to the policy that will be pursued. The nation is determined to put out its entire strength, physical and financial, in order to secure victory. The discussion between conscriptionists and anti-conscriptionists is merely one of method and of proportion. Both desire to provide the country with the most effective fighting machine that the country can produce. Sufficient time has now passed to permit the boatswain to get a grip of his crew and of their capacity; and he is now able to urge this one to greater effort, a second to restrain his strength, and a third to lenghten his stroke, so that the full strength and weight of the crew may be felt and the fastest time made. The boatswain is now aware of the strength of the Navy, and whether that strength is greater or less than is needed to dominate the enemy's fleet and to maintain command of the seas. The work accomplished by the Navy certainly indicates that its strength is full equal to its duties; indeed, in the matter of the merchant ships commandeered for Navy purposes its strength seems to be greater than is required. By transferring the surplus back to the merchant service the country's earning power would be improved. The Army is now learning its work, and is making great efforts to prevent its inexperience from putting an undue strain upon the financial and economic resources of the country. Waste is being reduced, while the whole Army is being rapidly equipped and brought into a state of efficiency.

MOBILISING THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES.

Now that everything has been done or is in course of being done to render both the Army and the Navy very powerful, attention is being concentrated upon marshalling and mobilising the country's financial and economic resources. In surveying this side of the problem, it is essential to recollect that the country wishes and intends to put out the whole of its financial strength in order to secure victory whatever that strength may consist of—income, credit, or accumulated wealth. It is also essential to recollect that not only should the country's full financial strength be exerted, but that it should be exerted in a manner that will give the best results. Well-expended financial strength will enable much greater fighting forces to be maintained, and much greater sums of money to be provided for our Allies, than otherwise will be possible. It is common knowledge that an efficient and well-trained housewife is able to make a given income go two or three times as far as an inexperienced and thriftless one. And it is obvious that if the financial resources of Great Britain are thoroughly well administered, we shall not only be able to maintain our great Navy at a strength that will enable it to command the seas, and further to supply our Allies with the financial resources they need to meet their foreign payments, but we shall be able to maintain a great army for an indefinite period. On the other hand, if our financial resources are frittered away, it is obvious that after maintaining the Navy and providing our Allies with the funds they need, the size of the army we can maintain will be a very limited one.

Thus the financial problem has a twofold aspect. First, it is necessary to provide from month to month for the conduct of the War the greatest sums of money that the nation can supply by every possible method, and the second aspect, of no less importance, is that the money shall be thoroughly well expended, and that for every sovereign paid out a sovereign's worth of goods or services shall be secured. It is these two aspects that are now being more fully appreciated. Hence we can now look forward with every confidence to vast sums of money being supplied for the War by the British nation, and for these sums to be expended judiciously and wisely.

WHAT EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN.

The creation of the War Council recently announced, and the existence of a War Finance Committee under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should materially contribute not only to the work of mobilising the great financial resources of the country, but expending them in the most effective manner. Hitherto, the financial resources of the country have been imperfectly mobilised. The Government has, in fact, pursued the methods which would have been applicable to a small expedition needing no special measures. It has imposed a certain amount of taxation, but a relatively small amount. It has issued loans for public subscription in the normal manner, and it has invited bankers to provide money by the purchase of Treasury bills. These methods are very much the same as were adopted with regard to munitions in the early stage of War. It was naturally assumed that if contracts were placed production would expand, and that the amount of munitions produced would automatically increase. Experience in this matter has shown that normal methods are of little or no use in such times as these, and just as it was essential for the Government to organise war industries for the production of munitions, so it is now necessary for them to organise new methods for the provision of all the money required to meet our vast expenditures. The country was known to posses unlimited power to produce munitions, and everyone assumed that private traders would do what was essential to produce them. But they didn't.

In the matter of finance the position is exactly parallel. The country has a great income which is being spent by the owners in the usual manner without regard to the necessities of the situation. People ought to know and to realise the nature of those necessities, but they don't. It is, however, essential that this income should now be used for the conduct of the War, and not merely for the gratification of individuals. The well of income is a deep one, and all that needs to be done is to provide the means of making its contents available for the prosecution of the War.

Experience in the recruiting campaign has shown the great loyalty of all classes of the people. Not only is every family willing to provide men to fight for their country, but it is willing to do anything within its power to ensure success. Therefore, in the matter of finance all that needs to be done is for the Government to tell the nation what is required, and to provide the machinery for collecting the money.

The recruiting campaign shows that it is necessary to appeal to each individual family and to each person who can render assistance, and that when this is done there is rarely, or never, a refusal. And if the Government were to appeal individually to each family to provide all the money it could spare for war purposes, we have no doubt that the sum collected would reach a very great figure.

THE NATION'S WEALTH.

When it entered upon the War, the country possessed a great amount of fixed wealth that could not be used for war purposes apart from the income it produced. It also possessed a substantial amount of wealth in other coutries which could be utilised by sales of securities abroad. And it possessed a substantial amount of floating capital abroad which it was able to call in. So far, the easiest and most natural course has been pursued. A considerable part of the war expenses has so far been provided by calling in our floating capital. Steps have also been taken to realise capital abroad which can be got in by sales of securities. A banker's credit of £10,000,000 backed by collateral has now been arranged between London and New York, backed by the deposit of securities as collateral, and a further plan is being discussed for a very much larger credit backed by American collateral securities.

The work of realising the capital we have invested abroad would be much easier were it not for the British income tax imposed upon coupons and dividends payable in this country, whether held by a foreigner or by a British citizen. A small modification of the law exempting foreign and colonial securities from taxation when held by persons living abroad would greatly assist us in the work of realising the accumulated capital we have invested in other countries.

Beyond the capital we can thus realise the nation's credit can be used for the purpose of borrowing money abroad. £50,000,000 nominal has already been raised on the strength of Government credit in the United States, and it should be possible to raise large additional sums from time to time. Hitherto Colonial and foreign participations in British Government loans, apart from the special American issue referred to, have been prevented by the income tax. This impediment has now been removed, Mr. Montagu, the able Financial Secretary to the Treasury on behalf of the Government, having this week introduced into Parliament an amendment of the law, as follows:—

"The Treasury may, if they think fit, during the continuance of the present War and a period of 12 months thereafter, issue any securities which they have power to issue for the purpose of raising any money or any loan with a condition that neither the capital nor the interest thereof shall be liable to any taxation, present or future so long as it is shown in manner directed by the Treasury that the securities are in the beneficial ownership of persons who are neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and securities issued with such a condition shall be exempt accordingly."

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

This action should materially assist to induce foreign and Colonial subscriptions to future British Government loans. But, having regard to the not unnatural inclination on the part of investors everywhere, and especially in what hitherto have been the debtor countries, to invest in local securities, would it not be desirable to exclude all foreign securities from British income tax when held abroad? By means of the new amendment to the law the Government has considerably increased the power of this country to raise money abroad, but it will not in any way assist British investors to sell abroad their great holdings of nearly £4,000,000,000 of Colonial and foreign securities. Of this total only a small part becomes free of British income tax when exported, and it is impossible to sell abroad securities upon which British income tax is still charged are sold to foreigners. Having regard to the rise of nearly 40 per cent. in the prices of commodities that has already taken place since the War began, and to the great profits which many countries are making from these prices, it is obvious that the countries hitherto debtor countries are able to repurchase some of their securities from our investors. Of course, if British investors were to check the advance in prices by economies in expenditure and by preventing exports of gold, the profits realised by the neutral countries would be curtailed and their power to purchase would be restricted. But in that case we should not need to realise as many securities as we shall have to sell if our present rate of consumption is maintained and prices continue to advance. In any case, however, whether the British people become more economical or not, it would seem to be desirable to render our investments in foreign countries a liquid asset as far as possible by removing the British income tax from securities that pass from a British investor to a foreign or Colonial investor.

Another indication of the attention now being devoted to the work of mobilising the financial resources of the country and thus adjusting the financial situation was given by Mr. Bonar Law this week, when leading the House of Commons, in one of the weightiest speeches he has ever made.

Thus, in view of the attention the Government is paying to finance, we feel warranted in expecting that before long Great Britain will possess not only the most powerful Fleet ever brought together and a mighty Army, but will be able to finance its great expenditures, as well as to provide large sums for the Allies, without in any way straining its credit or exhausting its financial resources. All that now needs to be done is to complete the work of mobilising the financial resources of the country and using them to the greatest possible advantage.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Dec.	7.21	
ec.-Jan.	7.29	
Jan.-Feb.	7.28	
Feb.-Mar.	7.29	
Mar.-Apl.	7.28	
Apl.-May.	7.26	+9
May-June.	7.23	
June-July.	7.19	
July-Aug.	7.16	
Aug.-Sept.	7.02	
Oct.-Nov.	6.83	
Sept.-Oct.	6.88	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 18th.

LINSEED.

Calcutta Linseed:—Dec.Jan. Paid buyers 77/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta

December.	New Crop	20
July-Sept.	Nominal	17/6

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi

December.	New Crop	20 1½
July-Sept.	Nominal	17/7½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta

December.	New Crop	22
July-Sept.	Nominal	19

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December. New Crop 22/1½; July-Sept. Nominal 19/1½

Tone of sugar is quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 20.

The market here to-day opened steadier in sympathy with higher advises from America and has ruled steady throughout the day with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 285.

There has been little enquiry either from the bazaar or from shippers.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach, April, 285½.

F. G. Bengal, January, 219/20.

F. K/Akola, January, 251.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach	291	—	288½	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	229	220	—	Jan. 1916
M. G. Bengals	227/8	—	—	Dec. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab	221	—	—	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	231	—	—	,,
M.G. Mathia	—	—	—	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	272	—	—	Jan. 1916
M G. Narrora	279	—	—	,,
M.G. Akola, Khgm.	249½	—	—	,,
M.G. ,,	250½	—	—	Mar. 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	—	—	—	—
M.G. Oomrawatee	—	—	—	—
H.G. Westerns	—	—	—	..
M.G. Westerns	—	—	—	..
H.G. Bhangalkote	—	—	—	..
H.G. Bijapore	—	—	—	—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Managing Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 20th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	—	230	218	..Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	247	233	223	..Ready N. C.
	..	232	220	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	223	213	..Ready N. C.
	..	221	211	..1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	226	..Ready N. C.
	..	234	220	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	240	..Ready N. C.
	..	..	—	..
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	253	..Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	253	245	..Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm.	..	255	247	..Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.	..	251	243	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	259	251	..Ready N. C.
	..	254	246	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	262	254	.. Ready N. C.
Poolgaum (M.G	..	258	250	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	267	259	.. Ready N. C.
	..	264	256	..1/25 Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	272	264	.. Ready N. C.
Rampti (M.G.)	..	273	265	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	274	266	.. Ready N. C.
	..	274	266	..1/25 Jan.'16
Broach (M. G.)	..	293	..	.. Feb.-March.
	..	291	..	285½ Apl.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	230	218	.. Ready N. C.
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	258 Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	264 Ready O. C.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	250 Ready O. C
(H.G.)	..	..	..	245 Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	268 Ready O. C.

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms,, i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 18th December, 1915:—

Cotton	19,486 Bales.
Wheat	8,931 cwts.
Linseed	3,293 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	344 ,,
Ginjellyseed	6,183 ,,
Poppyseed	285 ,,
Groundnuts	2,502 ,,
Castorseed	4,105 ,,
Rice	3,960 ,,
Myrabollams	2,228 ,,
Cottonseed	5,548 ,,
Mowraseed	188 ,,
Gram	1,633 ,,
Joowar	2,078 ,,
Maize	303 ,,
Barley	192 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 2 th—5-30 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaa Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	..	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..	6 14 0	8 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	..	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	..	8 0 0	8 8 0
Groundnuts	..	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	3 13 0	4 3 0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	12	0
Linseed May	9	4	6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.	1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4	1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4	1-32d. Jan.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4	11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4	3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4	19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	190½	Nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong	140½	
Do. Shanghai	184½	
60 d-s. Yokohama	155½	

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-10-0
Australian Do.	24-14-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-4-3
Silver ex-duty Ready	67-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 20.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and maintained a steady tone throughout the day. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares advanced by a few points before close.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids were placed at Rs. 510.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,017½ improved to Rs. 1,027½, but closed at Rs. 1,022½.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,290 in the morning, subsequently improved to Rs. 1,305 but closed at Rs. 1,297½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,872½, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,475, Currimbhai at Rs. 220 and Centuries at Rs. 205.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 935.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 222½ to Rs. 226.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,040.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,555.

Badham Pile & Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 85.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 107½ and Rs. 108. Deferred opened at Rs. 263 but at the close moved up to Rs. 267.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 215.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 567½ and Central Provinces at Rs. 118. Gujrat Railway shares improved to Rs. 99.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were quoted at Rs. 79.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 96 (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

At the share market to-day after hesitating a little at the opening buyers began operating fairly freely and jute mill shares changed hands at advancing rates, and although there were no sensational rises the tone of the market showed distinct improvement and closed fully steady. In coals a small business was done at full rates. The following sales took place:

Coal:—Bengal 769, 770; Bhulanbararee 25-12, 26; Bokaro and Ramgarh 13-4, 13-8; Ghusick 13-8; Teetulmuri 11-4, 118.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 313to 317, 318, 319; Auckland (ord) 153, 154; Barnogore (ord) 85, 86; Belvedere (ord) 280; Clive (ord) 108 to 111, 114; Clive (pref) 101, 102; Clive A (pref) 107; Delta (ord) 416 to 422; Empire (ord) 23-12, 24, 24-4; Fort William (ord) 104, 105, 106, 107; Hooghly (ord) 35-12, 36; Howrah (ord) 204 to 207; Howrah A (pref) 101; Kamarhatty (ord) 314, 315, 316; Kanknarrah (ord) 410 to 415; Northbrook (ord) 22-12, 23; Union (ord) 392.

Tea:—Hassimara 625;

Miscellaneous:—Burdwan Cutwa Railway 2 p.

Government paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 80 to Rs. 89-6; nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 80-8 to 80-12.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO'S. WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on November 18th say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been heavily adverse to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Nov. 12th £12,000 in bar gold.
Nov. 17th £684,000 in bar goid.
Nov. 17th £100,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptain account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Nov. 11th £1,035, 000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Nov. 11th £300,000 in sovereigns or Spain.

Nov. 12th £960,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Nov. 12th £180,000 in sovereigns for S. America.

Nov. 12th £450,000 in soverigns for Spain.

Nov. 12th £34,000 in sovereigns for Canada.

Nov. 13th £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on Swiss account.

Nov. 15th £50,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

Nov. 15th £580,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

Nov. 16th 670,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £3,663,000.

The Transvaal production for October 1915 amounted to £3,388,122, as compared with £3,116,754 for October 1914, and £3,299,423 for September 1915. The total for October 1915 is a record for any one month's actual production.

SILVER.

The market for silver continued to develop strength, and prices during the last few days have advanced with easy confidence.

Attention has been drawn in several preceding letters to the excellence of the undertone. Home and Foreign Coinage orders have readily absorbed not onl arrivyals, but also a portion of the stock held on account of China.

Only a little additional competition was needed to give an impetus sufficient to cause the level of the price to rise perceptibly.

This competition was provided by an enquiry from the Indian Bazaars, which set in with some activity when the news reached India that the London Stock had been reduced to about £750,000.

The same announcement provoked some orders to replenish the recently depleted holdings on account of China. As a consequence, the market found itself in the exceptional position of receiving buying orders from four distinct quarters at once.

The quoation reached to-day—24 13/16d.—is the highest touched since September 12th, when 25d. was fixed.

President Carranza has been exerting pressure upon the Banks in Mexico, in order that they should comply with the provisions of the Banking Law, which ordains that 50 per cent. of their Note Issues should be covered by a reserve in Specie.

The Banks declare that an enforcement of compliance would force the majority of them into liquidation.

In the circumstances, the demand may be waived for a time, but if revived wholly or partially, the effect would be to lessen that export of silver which a restoration of tranquility in Mexico might otherwise have been expected to ensure.

An Indian Currency Return for November 15th gave details as follow, in lacs of rupees:—

Notes in Circulation	61,91.
Reserve in Silver Coin	34,72.
Gold Coin and Bullion	7,04.
Gold in England	6,15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,000 bars, as compared with 6,300 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Nov. 12 24 7/16 cash Nov. 13 24 7/16 cash
Nov. 15 24 1/2 cash Nov. 16 24 5/8 cash
Nov. 17 24 3/4 cash Nov. 18 24 13/16 cash.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week. 24.593 cash.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate	5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.	77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.	
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.	

The quotation to-day for cash is 3/8d. above that fixed a week ago

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT OF RAW COW HIDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

The following is the text of the Press communiqué issued in connection with the export of raw hides:—

It is notified for general information that the Government have decided to prohibit the export from British India of raw cow hides, dry salted or arsenicated, weighing less than eight pounds a piece, to all destinations other than to the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates. Commitments entered into before the 19th. December, 1915, will be respected as far as possible unless they are barred by the existing prohibition against the export of raw hides contained in the Department Notification No. 14381/W dated the 4th September, 1915. Licences will be granted for the export to Italy of the kind now about to be prohibited provided that such exports are certified to be on account of the Italian Government. Arrangements are being made for the creation of an agency to furnish certificates and until such agency has been established licenses will be granted for export to Italy at the discretion of Collectors of Customs.

Fourteen Indians, who recently arrived from India and were detained in the Rangoon Central Jail pending investigation by the authorities, were permitted to leave yesterday for their homes in India.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee yesterday there was considerable discussion on the proposal to subscribe Rs. 10,000 to the Punjab Aeroplane Fund. Objection was taken to the subscription on the ground that no provision for it had been made in the Budget and therefore the committee was not authorised to sanction the expenditure. Eventually the motion was carried.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. A 4

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.		Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	£			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	[illegible]		18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	7%	57
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,555
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	62
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	--	4%	19½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	--	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk- O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March.	5%	62
Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A ..	25	--	8%	£22
12½ B ..	25	--	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	56½
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	33 £41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	770
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	120
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	--	20	695
Bombay United ..	250	..	20	435
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	205
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,875
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	470
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	480
Colaba Land &Mill ..	700	..	30	1,345
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	4	102½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	220
David ..	250	do.	20	511½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	205
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	420
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	425
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,260
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	217½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	480
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough. ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	140
Indian Manufg ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	230
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	180
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	880
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	10	340
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,290
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,295
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	..	Nil.	1,550
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	107½
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	1,000	..	45	2,100
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	900 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,060
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	158½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	460
Shahapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	310
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,020
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	5	95
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	215
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,475
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	Nil.	345
P	500	..	7%	610
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs1yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	410
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	85
Baroda Tram Co., .	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	935
Bo. Electric Sup. (P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	163
and T.Co. Ltd. (O	£10	July	6%	223
Bombay Ice. Mfg. .	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill .	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Land&Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam (O	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	215
Navigation Co. P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	247½
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	28½
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	5	65
Empire of Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	450
The Eastern (O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. (D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	180
Katni Cement (O.	100	--	Nil.	85
D.	40	--	Nil.	95
P.	100	--	Nil.	95
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
India Cotton Oil Co. (O. Old	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
New	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
Issue 75	250	March.	7%	155
P. 150	100	Oct.-July	15	200
John Roberts & Co. Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	5	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	165 X D
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Opening ceremony of the Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society's Buildings, Gamdevi, at 9 a.m. by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Hon. Mr. Lallubhai S. Mehta's address on "Co-operative Movement in India," Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, 5.45 p.m (S.T.).

English mail steamer due.

G. I. P. Ry. Mechanics' Institute, Annual Sports, Christmas Tree Treat, 3-30 p.m., Dance 10 p.m.

Public Lecture by Major Liston on "Tuberculosis," Sanitary Institute, Princess St., 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

Lord and Lady Willingdon leave Grant Road Station at 10-40 p.m. for Sind.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 5-30 Cinema, 9-30 the Geisha

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

PATEL—Monday, 20th December Lieut. M. B. Patel, I.M.S., son of the late Khan Saheb Burjorji Maneckji Patel of Dharwar, died of wounds at Basra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

December, 20.

Corps Orders by Captain Howman Taylor Commanding.

No. 1099.—DUTIES.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 19th Dec. 1915—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherron.

No. 1100.—PARADES.

Tuesday 21st.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery for Fort Manning at 7 a.m.

Thursday 23rd. Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters for Dummy Loader Drill at 7 a.m.

No. 1101.—CLOTHING.

All great coats and water bottles to be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible.

No. 1102.—PARADES.

The Electrical Engineer Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Monday 20th inst., at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut., B.V.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 21.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during December.—Guards will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and water bottles.

4 days 18th to 21st Dec., "C" Coy., 1 N.-C.O., and 6 men per day.

3 days 22nd to 24th Dec., "A" Coy., 1 N.-C.O. and 6 men per day.

2 days 25th to 26th Dec. "E" Coy., 1 N.-C.O. and 6 men per day.

5 days 27th to 31st Dec., "F" Coy., 1 N.-C.O. and 6 men per day.

301. Proficiency Examination.—A Proficiency Examination will be held probably in February, and a Class, will be started early in the New Year. Intending candidates should apply to Orderly Room for details of the subjects of examination.

306. Christmas Holidays.—Orderly Room will be closed from 24th to 28th December, (both days inclusive), except for very urgent business.

Ranges.—Classification and Miniature will be closed as above.

Quarter-masters Stores will be closed from 23rd instant to 3rd proximo. No issues of clothing, etc. will be made during that period.

146. Parades for the period ending 28th instant.

MONDAYS.

"F" Company parade at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.-Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"J" Company Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

"C," "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m

TUESDAYS.

"A"Company parade in Mufti at 6 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Company in independent attack against enemy with artillery.

"B" Company at 7 a.m. Company in Field Exercises. Parade on Co-operage.

"C" Company at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.-Drill Order, Helmets, Rifles &c.

"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress-Drill Order helmets, rifles etc.

"E" Company at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C," "D" "E," & "F" Cos. Recruits at head-quarters at 6-15 p.m. Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Co-operage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer at 7-15 a.m. until further Orders.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Coy. at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets, Rifles &c.

"B" Company Maxim Gun Team at Head-Quarters at 7 a.m.

"E" Company at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Company Recruits at 6-15 p.m., at Head-Quarters.

FRIDAYS.

"A" Company parade in Mufti at 6 p.m. at the Liquor Shed. Bayonet practice.

"E" Company Recruits at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Company at 7 a.m. parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Defence dispositions.

"C," "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Head-Quarters at 6-15 p.m.

297. Signallers.—Signallers of all Companys will parade on the Co-operation for instructions under the Brigade Signalling Officer, on Wednesdays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.

309. There will be no Company or Section parades for "J" Company from 20th Instant, to 2nd January 1916 on account of Xmas and New Year holidays.

310. There will be no Company or Recruits parades for "G" Company from 20th instant, to 4th January 1916 on account of Xmas and New Year holidays.

192. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"B" Company from Monday 20th to Thursdays 23rd instant both days inclusive. Range closed from Friday 24th to Tuesday 28th instant both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding Co.'s., will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

311. Transfer. No. 7312 L/Corpl. E. Prophet is transferred from "G" Coy., to the Reserve from this date.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Mugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

March.—Old Comrades	Teike
Overture.—Stradella	Flotow
Valse.—The Eternal Waltz	Fall
Selection.—The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Song (cornet solo) Good Bye	Tosti
Selection.—The Girl from Kays	Caryll
Two Step.—The Knuts	Finck

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 10th instant passed Suez at 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 3rd inst. is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. JOSEPH BLASCHECK.

On their way to Bombay, Mr. Joseph Blascheck and Miss Alyce Austin break the journey at Poona and will appear at the Gymkhana Theatre on December 22 and 23. Plan at Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

In consequence of Friday, the 24th and 31st December, 1915, having been notified as public holidays, the allotment of Sterling Transfers on London will be made on Thursday, the 23rd and 30th December respectively.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was no case of plague during the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m. yesterday. The total number of deaths from all causes, was 64, against 50 on corresponding day of 1914 and 87 in 1913.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Framji Dinshaw, Ratilal Dhanji and Narayanprasad Bijprasad report the thefts of currency notes, cash and ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 412, of ornaments of the value of Rs. 230, and of ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 345, respectively.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

BULLETIN NO. 5.

In continuation of Bulletin No. 4 the following further directions should be noted.

—Visitors' tickets reserved for Rs. 20 and ladies' tickets reserved for Rs. 10 and unreserved tickets for Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 are being rapidly sold at the office of the All-India Moslem League, 56, Esplanade Road. Intending visitors are requested to buy their tickets from the office as early as possible.

The pandal for the sessions of the All-India Moslem League is on the Marine Lines Maidan near the sea-shore and there tickets will also be sold from the 29th instant. Visitors are requested to save time and trouble by buying tickets from the office of the League which remains open daily from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE AT THE EMPIRE.

A most successful entertainment was given at the Empire Theatre last Friday night by the students of the High School Department of the Esplanade High School, and Mr. Hormusji Palanji Pavri, the Principal, is to be congratulated on the manner in which the boys acquitted themselves, as the result of his untiring attention with the rehearsals. The performance was in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund and the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Lady Helen Brassy and Miss Brand, who were kind enough to bestow their patronage, were present for an hour and appeared to enjoy the entertainment immensely. The efforts of the boys were applauded and cheered right through the programme by a large appreciative audience. The Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas and party were received by Mr. Pavri, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Kango and Khan Bahadur and Mrs. B. D. Puddumji. The fund is likely to benefit by upwards of a thousand rupees.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held at Mahim on Sunday last, the attendance hardly being up to the average.

Proceedings commenced with a ten Bird Handicap Sweep in which D. W. Johnstone with nine kills and Handicap was seen to advantage.

Two Sweeps followed; one at unknown traps resulted in a tie between A. S. Kingston ann A. Leeson, and another, for which the Scotch System of counting was employed was taken by W. S. Rogers.

The "Eley Cup" was then shot for, R. Kennedy, with eight kills, rather easily disposed of his opponents and obtained the holdership of the Cup.

A "Walking up" competition resulted in a win for D. W. Johnstone, and a "Double Rise" Competition was won by A. Leeson, who accounted for nine of his ten "Clays."

A spoon shot followed, which resulted in some close shooting, A. Leeson with a run of ten kills annexed the spoon, the runner up, W. S. Rogers, accounting for nine birds.

The concluding event was a "Surprise Competition," in which pairs of shooters fired at four birds released simultaneously, which resulted in a tie between F. F. Gordon, with A. S. Kingston as a partner, and D. W. Johnstone and W. S. Rogers, the latter pair, with a total of twelve to their opponents' eleven, eventually proving the winners.

T. E. LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY WORKSHOP.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by H. H. the Jam Saheb, visited the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops at Parel, where munitions are being manufactured. They were on arrival received by Mr. R. Woolcombe, Agent, and Mr. F. J. Page, Loco and Carriage Superintendent of the Railway, and conducted through the different departments and shops. They first inspected the armoured train built in the Workshops and next witnessed the Gun team, consisting of the Railway volunteers, working a twelve-pounder gun. They then inspected the process of forging of shells and examined the manufactured articles. The next to be visited was the machine shop, which has been converted, into a shell factory and where shells were being manufactured at the time. This shop contained, besides machines belonging to the Railway, a large number of lathes which have been lent by the mill-owners of Ahmedabad and other towns of Gujarat, to expedite and facilitate the manufacture of shells and increase their out-put. Lord and Lady Willingdon and the Jam Saheb then witnessed the pressing of copper bands and drops and some drop-stamp forging.

Before departing, Lord and Lady Willingdon signed in the visitors' book and accepted an illustrated pamphlet, containing photographs of the various processes, and thanked Mr. Woolcombe and Mr. Page.

THEATRE SMOKING.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S CONCESSION.

The Lord Chamberlain on Nov. 23 received a deputation from the Society of West End Theatre Managers at St. James's Palace with regard to the subject of smoking in theatres. Mr. John M. Gatti acted as spokesman. As evidence that the movement had the support also of the Theatrical Managers' Association, its president, Mr. T. B. Davis, appeared with him.

Mr. J. M. Gatti pointed out that although few of the managers would apply for their audiences to be allowed to smoke the society was unanimously in favour of permission being within easy reach of the members who desired it.

Lord Sandhurst expressed his keen wish to help the London managers, particularly in times that are so difficult for them, and he consented, if any manager applies, to delete from Clause 53 of the theatre licence the words "the auditorium." Thus a stroke of a pen alters the licence and allows smoking. Clause 53 reads:

No smoking is permitted in the auditorium, the orchestra, the green-rooms, the dressing-rooms, the wings, or within the precincts of the stage, except so far as may be necessary on the stage in connexion with the performance.

Lord Sandhurst said that as the change was in the nature of an experiment, it ought to be regarded at present as a temporary one, say for the duration of the war.

It will now no longer be necessary for the manager who elects for smoking to precede the principal piece of the evening by the "five extra turns," which up to now have been an obligatory part of any performance at which indulgence in the harmless weed is permitted.

Mr. Arthur Chudleigh, for the Comedy Theatre, and Mr. Frank Curzon, for the Playhouse, have applied for the alteration of licence to allow smoking. At these two theatres revues are the attraction. The managements of Drury Lane, Daly's, the St. James's, the Haymarket, his Majesty's, the Vaudeville, the Royalty, the New, and Wyndham's have no intention of allowing smoking in their theatres.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A rich Indian never feels more grateful to Heaven than when he travels in the first or second class, and escapes all the agonies of third class travelling. A poor Indian never feels his poverty more bitterly than when he has to travel by the third class. As a mark of thanksgiving to Heaven for enabling me to travel by the second class, and as a mark of gratefulness to the third class passengers, at whose expense the railway companies provide untold luxuries for the first and second class passengers, I have made it a point (since "The Chronicle" gave publicity to the Right to Resist Overcrowding) to alight from my carriage at every imporatant railway station, and to urge the third class passengers, whose compartments are on the point of being overcrowded by the railway servants or the railway police, that they have the Right to Resist Overcrowding and as men, they ought to exercise it. I do so urge the passengers, whether I am travelling during the day or night.

It is remarkable how the passengers, who are generally regarded as timid, fight, when you properly guide and encourage them. In approximately seven cases out of ten the railway servants or the railway police, as the case may be, are defied and ultimately routed.

If this shows anything, it is this that Publicity, More Publicity, and Still More Publicity is wanted in order that the masses may know and fight for their own rights, against the tyrants of the railways, who trample on those rights in the most provoking manner.—Yours, etc.

BLESSED SECOND.

BOMBAY WAR FUND.

EXHIBITION AT WOMEN'S BRANCH.

It need not be repeated, as it has been admitted on all hands, that in the present struggle going on in many continents, women have played no mean part. Women with their gentler side and immense amount of patience and perseverance and adaptability are pre-eminently suited to play the part of "ministering angels" at the bed-side of the sick and the wounded. But their work does not cease here. Their organising abilities have been taxed to the utmost and not found wanting, as is evidenced by their activities in the Women's Branch of War and Relief Fund in Bombay. The many generals of the armies now fighting at the front have expressed their complete satisfaction of the work this Branch has undertaken and has so far fulfilled.

The Exhibition held yesterday at the headquarters of the Branch in Mayo Road, Fort, was a largely attended affair. Kipling Scrap Books were the main object of the Exhibition, but there were other things also. And in that sense the variety of books that were sent in yesterday were a kind of advance guard of the numbers to follow. It must be mentioned that these Kipling Scrap Books are a new creation and the collection that was exhibited yesterday was made with a view to know the exact requirements of the soldiers and whether they would meet with their approval. If there was any doubt at the outset that must have been soon dispelled, for even the most exacting warrior could not be satisfied with the variety and ingenuity of the books shown yesterday, which were contributed by young and old of both the sexes and the various communities of the Presidency. There were more than two hundred of these scrap books yesterday.

There were besides these scrap books many other exhibits, presents freely given—a willing tribute to the soldier—in aid of the Branch and these were auctioned by Mr. Aitken, a real Scotchman, who with all the paraphernalia of an auctioneer entered with the greatest zest into the spirit of the show. High and good prices were secured for many of the articles and Their Excellencies also took part in the buying. Brasswork, silverware, fancy work, curios, carvings, pictures were all put under the hammer, and there was no lack of buyers.

Prizes were given away by Lady Willingdon and the following ladies and gentlemen were the recipients:—Ladies' Prizes: First prize, Miss Delby Bombay second prize, Mrs. and Miss Mac Iver, Poona; third prize, Miss Gubbay, BomBbay. Children's prizes: first prize, Miss Glan Mody, Poona, aged 16, and second prize Miss Bhandarker Poona, aged 12. Besides these two special prizes were secured by Master Rustam H. Mehta, Bombay, aged 14, and Mr. H. C. Howe, Poona.

Among those who sold cigarettes and flowers and other things, and thus gave their services voluntarily to the Women's Branch, mention must be made of Alastor the Mystic. This gentleman needs no introduction at our hands, as he is too well known in the East and especially in Bombay. From the way in which he read the hands and told the characters of the many persons present there and the satisfaction he gave to them generally, there can be no doubt that he is an adept in his profession.

Refreshments were served on the terrace and the Victoria Band was present and a delightful evening was spent by the many ladies and gentlemen who visited there.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon with Lady Helen Brassy with Major Greig and others from the Government House were present. Yesterday's exhibition was a very successful event taken as a whole.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held at the Fund's Office, Bastion Road, Fort, on Saturday, Mr. A. R. King, Presiding. The report on the working of the Fund for the year 1914-15 was adopted. It showed that the Capital of the Widow's Pension Branch was Rs. 31,55,548 and of the Life Assurance Branch Rs. 1,99,066. The number of members on the 31st March, in the Pension Branch was 1,065 and in the Life Assurance Branch 217, while 510 widows received pensions aggregating Rs. 14,605 per month. The Chairman in his address compared the results of the working of the Fund with those of the previous year and said that progress was steady, about Rs. 68,000 having been added to the capital during the year.

Mr. A. R. King, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Casinathji, and Rao Bahadur Hari Narayan Nene were re-elected members of the Managing Committee and Mr. G. S. Ranjit was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer for two years.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE WORK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Prof. Kale has rightly pointed out the defects in the Social Movement in the issue of your esteemed paper, of the 18th instant. To remove the defects, in our humble opinion, there should be Social Service Leagues established in every city, town and village respectively. Of course, it is a very difficult task to undertake the Social Service League Movement on a wider scale but the task will, no doubt, be rendered easy, if it is well begun. Let it be first begun in district places and in the end, it will easily make its way to taluka towns and villages. For the present, there is only one Social Service League which is working in Bombay, quite favourably.

We are also glad to know that Prof. Kale is going to make a suggestion in the coming Social Movement; when we hope, the Con. Social Movement; when we hope, the conference will consider the matter suggested with due regard.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. S.

THE CASSEL-SPEYER CASE.

DIVISIONAL COURT DIVIDED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's correspondent cables:—

London December 18:—The Divisional Court was divided on the question whether Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel are qualified to be Privy Councillors. Sir Earnest Cassel has been given and Sir Edgar Speyer deprived of costs.

TRIAL BY JURY IN BELGAUM.

PROTEST AGAINST WITHDRAWAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 20.

A largely attended public meeting of the inhabitants of Belgaum District under the presidency of the veteran criminal lawyer Mr. Khot passed a resolution, yesterday protesting against the withdrawal of the right of trial by jury in serious cases such as murder, forgery, etc.

It was resolved to submit a memorial requesting Government to cancel the notification.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

The seventh sessions of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference opened its sitting yesterday. A large number of delegates were present from all parts of India especially from Bengal. Sir Subramania Iyer being indisposed ,did not attend and his address was read by one of the members of the Reception Committee. The President, Kaviraj Yamini Bhushan Roy, M.A., M.B., in his address referred to the past glories of the Ayurvedic system and its effectiveness, while mentioning its defects in the present day practice. He also protested against the Madras Medical Council's action in the matter of Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer as also against the Bombay Medical Council's action regarding Dr. Prabhuram Vaidya's affair. In conclusion he thanked the Bombay Government for appointing Ayurvedic physicians for municipal dispensaries and institutions conducted on Ayurvedic lines. A Subjects Committee was formed and the Conference adjourned.

LATER.

At to-day's sitting of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao, a well-known medical practitioner of Madras, moved a resolution which requested the Government and the Native States to give powers to district boards and municipalities to enables them to open free Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries or at least to appoint one Ayurvedic physician in hospitals or dispensaries under them and to render all possible help to the Ayurvedic colleges and dispensaries already established or that may be established in future.

Dr. Nanjunda Rao in the course of his speech referred to certain defects in the system and made suggestions how these defects could be done away with and the system improved. He hoped that the Conference would formulate a scheme for fixing up the standard of examination as well as for improving the system in other respects.

BARODA ALL-INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SOME WELL-KNOWN ENTRANTS.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Dec. 20.

The arrangement for the forthcoming All-India Tennis Championship at Baroda is progressing. The following well-known players have already expressed their intention of competing in the tournament:—Mr. Ranga Rao, the present Western India champion, Mr. R. D. England, the present doubles champion of Western India, Mr. Jagat Mohan Lal, the present Sind champion, Mr. A. C. Gupta of Bombay, Mr. A. R. K. Mudaliar of Bangalore, Mr. Singaravelu of Arcot and Mr. Bhadkamker of Bombay.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

QUESTION OF RIGHT OF EXPULSION OF A RESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The question whether the Calcutta Turf Club has a right to expel a resident of Calcutta from its enclosure was discussed today before Mr. Justice Choudhuri on an application made by Mr. Norton on behalf of Mr. Nogendra Nath Dey. The Applicant was connected with the Calcutta Turf Club for the last twenty years. Counsel applied for an injunction against the Stewards of the Turf Club for expelling the petitioner from their enclosure on the ground that he had bribed a boy. It was submitted that the Turf Club got a lease from the Government of a portion of the Calcutta Maidan. His Lordship issued a rule making it returnable on Wednesday next.

CONVICTION FOR CHEATING THE CHARTERED BANK.

APPLICATION FOR APPEAL ADMITTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

An application for bail was made this morning before Mr. Justice Couts-Trotter on behalf of M. R. Sundram Iyer, who was convicted of cheating the Chartered Bank and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. His Lordship while refusing bail said he would admit the appeal.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

ENTRIES FOR FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 1ST. JANUARY 1916.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch e g Forfeit, aged.

Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Partial Eclipse, 4 years.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's br e g Sparkes, 5 years.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e g Persistence, 4 years.

Mr Dara Cowasjee's b e g Gold Seeker, aged.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 5 years.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b g m Premiere, 3 years.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 2 years.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Rolling Stock, 3 years.

Genl. A. Nanjee's bl e m Corridor, 5 years.

Genl. Gold's ch aus g Lithosian, aged.

Capt. Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's b e m Kit Grey Leg, 6 years.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Partner, 4 years.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror, aged.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, aged.

Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates, aged.

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut, aged.

Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.

Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 4 years.

Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Purity, 6 years.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel, aged.

Mr. D. Framjee's b a h Moosahar, 6 years.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-mulk, aged.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Zoolphokarr, 13-3.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's br a h Raspberry, 13-3.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruly Mine, 14-0.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.

Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gafal, 13-2.

Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's bl a h Young Majub, 14-0.

Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Durban, 13-3.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish, 13-3.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Nainava, 14-0.

Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig, 13-2½.

Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahlool, 14-0.

THE MEERUT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's bl cb g Black Boy, 4 years.

Mr. M. Goculdass' br cb h R. G., 4 years.

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Kitty Kent, 4 years.

H. H Yuvaraja of Mysore's br cb m Seeta, 4 years.

Mr. R. R. S's bl cb h Black Friar, 3 years.

Mr. G. R. Chandos Pole's bl cb m S. B., 5 years.

Mr. A. Sattar's b cb h Ismailia, 5 years.

The above race is declared void.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½.

Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Paradise, 13-2½.

Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½.

H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's b a h Vudhia, 13-2½.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Abdul, 13-3½.

H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig, 14-0.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch a h Red Flag, 13-3.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross, 13-3½.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.

Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½.

Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's ch a h Ladakh, 13-3½.

Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0.

Mr. Hassoon Moosa's ch a h Beaver, 14-0.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3½.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Victory, 13-3.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2½.

Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½.

Mr. Aziz's g a h Hongkong, 13-3½.

Chief of Bhaisal's g a h Active, 14-0.

Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Cardiff, 14-0.

Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's c h a h England, 13-3½.

Messrs A. Nanjee and Abdoola Mana's b a h Aircraft, 13-3.

Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Columbus, 13-2½.

Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Hurchan, 14-0.

Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.

Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.

Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 14-0.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Engine, 14-0.

Captain Amir Ahmed's g a h Pepul, 14-0.

Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½.

Mr Rustomjee Jeevanjee's g a h Royal Duke, 14-0.

Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Highborn, 14-0.

Mr. A. W. Essa's ch a h Safi, 13-2½.

Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Dilkush, 13-3½.

Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Suben Pasha, 13-3.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1916.

THE YILDIZ PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915 direct from the country of foaling.

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Distance:—6 furlongs.

POONA OPEN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The first match in this tournament under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, was played between the Fergusson College and 2/2nd Hants Battery and resulted in a win for the Battery by 9 goals to 0. The second match was played between the New English School and the Catholic Sports Club and resulted in a win for the New English School by 3 goals to 2.

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56, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

Telegraphic address:
"League," Bombay.

The office of the League is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, December 21, 1915.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

There has been of late a somewhat childish and rather mischievous correspondence going on in some sections of the London Press, in the form of analogies between the efforts of Great Britain and France in the present war. Such analogies conducted in a logical manner would be more serviceable than otherwise, for they would enable the one nation to learn from the other. But unfortunately the scribes have adopted a very different course, and their effusions turn on an attempt to arrive at futile deductions from the size of casualty lists. It is averred by certain critics, sometimes French but more often otherwise, that Britain has not made sacrifices proportionate to her stakes in the war, suggesting, of course, what she stands to gain in the way of German colonies, etc. It is alleged that France has made far greater sacrifices, and we are reminded of the line of four hundred miles from the Channel to the Vosges, which her valiant sons are defending and the heavy toll that our gallant Ally has paid in consequence of that defence.

The unwholesome deduction which is naively exacted from these two facts can be dismissed in a few words. Firstly, it should not be difficult to comprehend that a nation which is invaded is naturally called upon to make greater sacrifices than a country which is fighting her foes outside her own territory. Britain, thanks to her geographical situation and the absence of land frontiers, has been spared the experiences of her allies in France and Belgium, but one can hardly blame the British nation for the lucky endowment of Nature. Now, as far as the four hundred mile front is concerned,—that occupied by the British is infinitely longer. In the great undertaking at the Dardanelles the brunt of the fighting has fallen on British troops who have been assisted by a comparatively small force of the French, while in Mesopotamia, where the campaign has been conducted with so much brilliance,—and which must have such an important effect on the general campaign,—Britain has fought single-handed. In South Africa, in German East Africa and on the western coasts of the Dark Continent Great Britain's undertaking has been far in excess of that of the French, and all Frenchmen acknowledge and are grateful for, what might be termed the single-handed victories of the British Navy which have secured the economic safety of France by giving to her merchandise and northern coasts a protection they would have sadly lacked without the sweeping successes of our Fleet. There can be nothing gained by telling us that on the Western front the casualty lists of France are infinitely greater than those of Britain. It could surely never have been expected to be otherwise? We do not for a moment suppose that the overwhelming bulk of the French nation have any share in the suppositions advanced by the scribes in London, who indite their effusions to the Press, without knowing anything of the present spirit of the French race, or of the new psychological ties which have sprung up between them and the British. It seems almost impossible that any sane individual should think that France to-day is fighting merely for Alsace-Lorraine, and much less that Britain covets or can be indemnified with the paltry colonies of the Kaiser. As we have previously remarked in these columns there is no longer any talk of "Revanche" in France to-day, nor is the lust of conquest upon Britain. Both races are fighting for a common civilisation. Unfortunately it seems to have required an Armageddon to convince the two races how very identical had been their mission in the world's history, and how very much they were sisters in the best sense of the word. After all, we are only too ready to forget that British history as a world factor only began to count after the infusion of French blood, morals and manners which accompanied the Norman conquest. From that time on for centuries the two countries were locked in a life and death struggle, though the knights of Henry V and the French Kings were often members of the same family and bore the same names! Only a few years ago a London paper of the first rank did not fear, in the course of an article eulogising Lord Lansdowne's brilliant diplomatic accomplishments, to trace their source to the large infusion of French blood in the veins of the Fitzmaurices. France has always been, since the decline of the classic races, the most cultured country in Europe, and to a large extent Britain has been her daughter, born of her blood. All this talk about comparing the casualty lists of the two countries recalls that somewhat foolish idea which once found favour that Britain and France could never meet on a common ground of sincere and frank friendship, until the former had adopted conscription. King Edward always scouted that idea, and with good reason as we now see, and moreover, it is worth remembering that he had the best French minds on his side.

It is not equality of sacrifice on paper, but the moral equality of such sacrifice that binds the foes of the past in the bonds of a friendship which we believe will be enduring. But, primarily, the bond is something inherent in the races; long hidden similarities of temperament, often cloaked by different methods of displaying them; a common taste and refinement, and, above all, a common love for Liberty and a readiness to sacrifice everything for it. France and Britain comprehend each other to-day, and jealousies are dead. The "New Statesman," in reviewing a French History says "France is and had been, (before the London newspapers discovered the fact,) the most civilised country in Europe." It is good to read that and to remember that a few years ago that obvious superiority of the French would not have been so generously conceded. Herein lies the promise of the future, and all the mischievous correspondence in the world will not be able to obscure the nascent sympathy and understanding which can only be for the good of mankind in general, since both France and Britain have a common flag,—the Banner of Liberty.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE CONGRESS.

An astonishing Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay on the subject of the attendance of Government servants at the meetings of the National Congress. We quoted the other day the Government Rule governing the question and we repeat it here.

Rule 20 of Government Rules:—

A Government servant may not take part in, or subscribe in aid of any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs. Nor may he attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant propose to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the Local Government to which, or the Government servant to whom, he is immediately subordinate.

It is clear that there is no prohibition here of attendance at the meetings of the Congress. No one can pretend that the presence of any public servant at the Congress meetings is likely to "impair his public usefulness" or is "likely to be misconstrued." It is not one of the cases where doubt need cause a reference for orders to the Local Government or an immediate superior. Now let us go back to what happened at the last Council meeting. Mr. V. J. Patel asked whether Government would be pleased to say whether it is permissible for Government servants to attend meetings of the Congress, either as delegates or visitors, and what were the Standing Orders on the subject. The Government reply to the first part of the question was an unqualified "No." To the second part the reply was a reference to the rule quoted above. Naturally this was generally construed as meaning that the attendance of officers of Government as visitors was prohibited in the view of the Government of Bombay. There is no other meaning to be read into the Government reply. The Press Note published yesterday, however, audaciously says that the answer has been misunderstood and that the misunderstanding has arisen through the "failure to read the answer to the first part of the question along with the answer to the second." This is a very clumsy attempt to get out of a difficulty. If there is any misunderstanding it is due to the gentleman who framed the answer to Mr. Patel's question not being able to say what he, or the Government, meant. We are now told that the Government "do not desire to prohibit all Government servants from attending the meetings of the Congress, but merely to make it clear that they must in no case do so, even as visitors, without having obtained the previous permission of the appropriate authority mentioned in the rule quoted in the latter part of the answer." If it was meant to make this clear the attempt was not very successful. But it might as well be acknowledged at once that the framer of the answer,—the architect of the expressive monosyllable of which the answer to the first part of the question consisted,—made a bad blunder, for, so far from reading with the answer to the second part of the question, it directly contradicted it. That may seem to some a trivial matter, and it is certainly a subject for amusement. But it seems to us that a little more care is required in the Secretariat in dealing with such matters, and a better check necessary on ignorance or presumption, whichever it may be.

Unfortunately the Government of Bombay do not yet seem to have understood the rule of the Government of India clearly. It is not within the power of the former to depart from or modify the Rule in any way, and that they are certainly doing in stating that Government servants must in *no* case attend the Congress even as visitors without having obtained the previous permission of the appropriate authority. That is not what the Rule says. The Rule says, as clearly as can be, that ordinarily attendance at a political meeting is not prohibited, but only when such attendance is likely to be misconstrued or to impair the public usefulness of the person concerned. And, only when there is room for doubt need there be any application to higher authority. Is the Government of Bombay prepared to say that the attendance of any Government servant at the Congress as a mere spectator is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness? That we do not believe. And if not, what does it mean by graciously telling the public that it has no desire to prohibit the attendance of *all* Government servants and that *none* must attend without obtaining the permission of the apporopriate authority. We would refer those responsible to the history of what occurred in Calcutta as long ago as 1890 and particularly the letter of the Government of India of March 18th, 1890, and that of the Private Secretary to Lord Lansdowne of January 19th 1891, both of which are published in another column. Quarter of a century ago a Tory Viceroy laid down the attitude of Government towards the Congress as one of strict neutrality. It does not rest with the Bombay Secretariat to set up a new line of policy. We must have another Press Note.

Notes of the Day.

British Officers and the Turks.

"In the British Army," said Colonel Yats in the House of Commons, the other day, "there is no feeling of bitterness against the Turks such as there is against the Germans." The Turks, he added, had behind them the traditions of Crimean days; and he went on to tell a story of how, in the midst of a recent campaign, the Ottomans were in the habit of asking an English Red Cross doctor, "When are you English coming to help us? You English officers lead us; our officers drive us." "That", said Colonel Yate, "was a great testimony from the soldiers of one nation to the officers of another. Properly led the Turk is a fine fellow, both in peace and in war." All officers from Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles are eloquent of the heroism of the Turk. This is, of course, historical, but what is so refreshing, after the falsehoods of the Balkan campaign, is to find British officers paying glowing tributes to the chivalry and humanity of the much-maligned "unspeakable Turk" of former days.

The Haj Committee.

The Government Resolution on the report of the Haj Committee for the year 1914 bears testimony to the good results that generally attend any movement for the welfare of the people in which the active and close co-operation of non-officials is enlisted by Government. A noteworthy feature of the year's report was the generous contribution to the Indigent Pilgrim Fund aggregating to Rs. 3,000 made by the local Haj Committee of the Madras Presidency,—a liberality which, the Government Resolution says, is all the more creditable as out of the total sum of Rs. 6,000 spent from the fund on the repatriation of destitute pilgrims, only Rs. 250 were utilized to pay the expense of repatriating pilgrims from that Presidency. As against this is to be set the fact that the Haj Committees of other parts of India contributed only Rs. 300. In fact, were it not for the generosity of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Begum of Bhopal and of the Haj Committee of the Madras Presidency,—which seems to have taken up the question in an earnest spirit,—the fund would be in anything but a flourishing condition. In view of the heavy annual expenditure it is to be hoped that Presidencies other than Madras will, before they are asked to do so, make active efforts to support the fund to the best of their ability.

The Hindustan Review.

The December number of the "Hindustan Review" contains the usual instalment of readable articles. Mr. A. Yusuf Ali contributes the second part of his article on "Co-operative Insurance of Cattle." Mr. Jnan Chandra Bannerjet discusses the aims of the Hindu University and Mr. V. V. Aiyer continues his picture of ancient Aryan Society. Mr. Pramnathna Bose laments rather more dogmatically than justifiably,—the failure of education in India, as will appear from the following extract:—

"The current system of education has not only not promoted the material development of the nation, but has, on the contrary, been on the whole adverse to it. It has also not furthered ethical and spiritual development. The intellectual progress of new India, which it is supposed to secure, is thus of a more or less illusory character. In the face of the immense literary activity of new India, as evidenced by largely circulated numberless newspapers, periodicals, novels, dramas, etc., the like of which was absolutely unknown in old India, such a statement may sound astounding and paradoxical, but there does not appear to us to be any warrant for the inference of intellectual superiority which is drawn from it. It is based upon the unwarrantable assumptions, that the diffusion of literacy on modern lines implies diffusion of right knowledge, and that literacy on old Hindu lines or illiteracy implies ignorance. There are a good many people of both sexes in old India who, though innocent of Western education or even illiterate, are better conversant with the affairs pertaining to their spheres of life and are morally and spiritually more advanced than are many literates of corresponding classes in new India. The intellectual development of the former, though its range is restricted, cannot be reasonably presumed to be inferior to that of the latter.

Bombay the Beautiful.

Mr. Sesha Iyer offers a well-reasoned plea for the federation of Indian States and Dr. Albert Hart of "The Outlook" contributes an article on French Republics and French Presidents. A special feature of the number is an article giving "a bird's-eye view of Bombay the Beautiful." The object of the article will be apparent from the following:—

"It is to be hoped that for the sake of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League and the Social Conference, no less than for seeing the natural and architectural glories of Bombay at the height of her splendour, the educated Indians will throng into the city during the forthcoming Christmas holidays. And if the present contribution affording a few glimpses of the beautiful scenes and sights of Bombay not only serves its purpose of guiding the visitors to that city in the way of 'what to see and how to see it,' but also induces some of the waverers and doubters to make up their mind to start for the city of the Congress, we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that our attempt at 'popularising' Bombay has not been in vain."

The Women Graduates Union.

On Saturday at a meeting held in the sheltering hall of the University, the women graduates of this Presidency resolved to form themselves into a "Women Graduates' Union." The objects of the Union as set forth are to promote fellowship and good feeling among the members, to hold meetings for the exchange of views, to arrange for the delivery of lectures by members competent in their subjects, and above all to further social intercourse generally among them on a better scale than is now existing. A satisfactory feature of the Union is that its membership will not be confined to any particular community. It will be of a thoroughly cosmopolitan character and will embrace members of all nationalities, provided they are residents in the Bombay Presidency. This excellent lesson shown by the first corporate body of women graduates in the Presidency will, we trust, not be lost on men graduates, the majority of whom seem inclined to herd themselves together in separate and exclusive groups, as the existence of hundreds of sectarian associations and unions in the City as well as in the Presidency amply testifies.

Potentialities of the Institution.

Apart from this, the Union will satisfy a long-felt want for a gathering and rallying ground for women graduates who, thanks to the cramping demands of social customs, are denied the opportunity to exercise to the fullest their beneficient and ennobling inbuence over society. In fact, the potentialities of an institution of this character are immense for the women as well as the men of the Presidency. Fostering of an intellectual intercourse and arriving at a better understanding of each other are the two main principles on which the Union proposes to work. The working of the Union will be keenly watched by all those who are interested in the elevation of Indian women. For, if the Union carries on its day-to-day work in the spirit of its object, its indirect effect in stimulating the growth of education among women will be incalculable. Evolution, instead of drift, will then characterise the policy as regards that education, if the Union is able to exercise its influence, as we hope it will, as a corporate body on the policy of the Government.

Education in Bengal.

The Report on the progress of education in Bengal in the year 1914-1915, contains some points of interest. The number of students in the Government Arts College showed a slight increase in the number of students from 3,171 to 3,293. In view of the remark often made that the Bombay Presidency is very progressive in education, it is instructive to note that the total number of students in the three Government arts colleges in our Presidency was only 932 at the end of March last. A special feature of the working of the Presidency College during the year was the formation of a representative committee of students to secure greater co-operation between professors and pupils. The Committee also organised a first-aid class and did much useful work of social helpfulness in various other ways. The progress of female education in Bengal also constitutes a marked contrast with that in this Presidency. For, while the number of girls' schools in the former rose from 7,573 to 8,268 and the number of pupils from 2,30,729 to 2,47,971, the number of schools and scholars in Bombay was only 1,236 and 2,39,448 respectively. A specially gratifying feature is the large increase in the number of Mahomedan girls attending schools. The Bengal Government have also sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a training college for women.

Co-operation in Bengal.

The Bengal Co-operative journal, though started in April last, appears to have satisfied a long-felt want among co-operators in various parts of the country, to judge from the character of the contributions appearing in its last two issues. In the November number Mr. Michael West contributes a very lucid article on the teaching of co-operation. Co-operation, he says, consists mentally of two things; certain ideas,—the rules, the method of keeping accounts, the forms of procedure, etc., certain habits such as those of carefulness, neatness, clearness, honesty and unselfishness. The ideas are quite useless without the habits. Another article describes the working of the Oxford University Co-operative Society. The objects of this Society are declared to be to show in a practical way the ideals, advantages and possibilities of co-operation as an instrument of social reform; to encourage the payment of cash for goods and to discourage the credit system by the advantages of dealing at the Society's store and by special arrangements with Oxford firms; and to lessen the cost of living at the University. The establishment of teaching universities with limited local jurisdiction in different parts of India affords excellent opportunities for making new co-operative experiments on the model of O. U. C. S. The writer of another article shows how the formation of a co-operative society at Lakshi Kole in Faridpore District brought about the revival of an extinct local sugar industry. A special feature of the journal is the publication of authenticated accounts of various co-operative institutions in all parts of the country and this feature serves to mark the progress of the movement.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SURE VICTORY.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S MESSAGE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN GALLIPOLI.

FUTILE ATTACK ON BRITISH FRONT IN WEST.

Field-Marshal French in a farewell message to the Army in France, says he is firmly convinced that a glorious ending to their splendid and heroic efforts is not far distant.

An official British report says the enemy made an attack on the British lines north-east of Ypres. The enemy was repulsed before reaching the British lines, the anti-gas measures were most effective, and the line is intact everywhere.

The French artillery was likewise active, destroying trenches and scattering working parties.

A squadron of French aeroplanes dropped bombs on Sablons station in Metz. This has been confirmed by a German communiqué.

There was a lively artillery duel in the Dardanelles.

At a recruiting meeting in London, Lord Derby said the war would probably end sooner than many expected.

Ford's peace pilgrims have arrived at Christiania. No official or other reception was given them.

A forecast of the Second American Note on the sinking of the Ancona, leaves no doubt that Austria will have to reply promptly and that a rupture or the maintenance of relations depends upon the reply.

A bank clerk has been arrested in New York on a charge of larceny of documents which he is alleged to have handed to the representatives of the German Government.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Gwalior from Delhi yesterday and will spend X'mas quietly as the guest of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will hold a Durbar at Hyderabad on the 31st instant.

The Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes has taken over the office of Law Member in the Viceroy's Council under the usual salutes.

Sir and Lady Arunachalum and Mr. and Mrs Arunachalum, arrived here yesterday from Colombo, by the P. and O. S. N. Company's China mail steamer Sardinia.

CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

BRITISH DEFEAT A GAS-ATTACK.

VICTORY NOT FAR DISTANT.

SIR J. FRENCH'S FIRMEST CONVICTION.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Field-Marshal French, in a farewell message to the Army in France, says he is firmly convinced that a glorious ending to their splendid and heroic efforts is not far distant. He heartily thanks them all.

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In his farewell message to the Army in France, Field-Marshal French said:—

"In relinquishing the command of the British Army in France, I wish to express to officers, non-commissioned officers and men with whom I have been so closely associated during the last sixteen months my heartfelt sorrow at parting before the campaign in which we have been so long engaged together has been brought to a victorious conclusion. I have, however, the firmest conviction that such a glorious ending to their splendid and heroic efforts is not far distant. I shall watch their progress towards the final goal with intense interest, but in most confident hope. The success which has so far been attained has been due to the indomitable spirit and dogged tenacity which knows no defeat, and to the heroic courage so abundantly displayed by the rank and file of the splendid Army which it will ever remain the pride and glory of my life to have commanded over sixteen months of incessant fighting. The Regulars and Territorials of the Old Army and New Army have ever shown these magnificent qualities in equal degree. At this sad moment of parting my heart goes out to those who have received life-long injury. I think with sorrow of that great and glorious host of beloved comrades who made the greatest sacrifice of laying down their lives for their country. In saying goodbye to the British Army in France, I ask them once again to accept expression of my deepest gratitude, by heartfelt devotion and my earnest good wishes for that glorious future of which I feel assured."

RESULTS OF RECRUITING.

HEART OF THE COUNTRY ALL RIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Lord Derby, at a speech on Sunday afternoon at a meeting in London, said he was convinced that the statement of the results of recruiting would show that the heart of the country was absolutely right.

Probably the end of the war would come sooner than many expected.

RESPONDING TO THE CALL.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The calling up of recruits is generally welcomed in all quarters. There is no indication of the numbers available at present, but it is pointed out that while Britain is now calling up her four youngest classes Austria is already calling up men of 46. The admirable spirit in which the first recruits are responding to the call, augurs well for the response of future levies.

BIG FIRES IN SCOTLAND.

WHISKY STORES GUTTED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A bonded warehouse at Leith, the contents of which chiefly consisted of tea, coffee, tobacco and whisky, has been destroyed by fire. The damage amounts to £130,000.

Simultaneously a whisky store in Glasgow was gutted. The damage is £150,000. The neighbouring canal was converted into a river of flame.

FIGHTING EAST OF YPRES.

BRITISH LINES ATTACKED.

ENEMY REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A British official communiqué says the enemy on Sunday morning made an attack with gas on the British lines north-east of Ypres, and accompanied it by a heavy bombardment.

Except for a few places where the enemy was repulsed before reaching our lines, our fire prevented the Germans from leaving their trenches.

Our anti-gas measures were most effective and the line is everywhere intact.

Hostile artillery was unusually active east of Ypres and south of Messines. The enemy exploded two mines in front of our trenches east of Armentieres and attempted to occupy the craters, but was driven off.

BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN WORKS.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH AEROPLANES.

PARIS, Dec. 19.

The communiqué says the bombardment of German works and encampments in the Appremont sector, south-eastward of St. Mihiel, continued into the night and yielded excellent results.

A squadron of French aeroplanes dropped bombs on Sablons station at Metz.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

ENEMY TRENCHES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The Paris communiqué confirms the British communiqué regarding fighting in Belgium. The French artillery was likewise active in Artois, between the Somme and the Oise and in Champagne, destroying trenches and scattering working parties.

AIRMEN BOMBARD METZ.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.

A German communiqué says hostile airmen bombarded Metz on Saturday night damaging property.

NEXT BIG FIGHT IN THE WEST.

GERMANS LIKELY TO TAKE INITIATIVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 19th December:—The "Central News" correspondent with the front army is convinced that the Germans, not the Allies, will begin the next big fight.

The trenches before us, he says, are no longer manned by raw troops. During the night recently the enemy fixed on our entanglements the announcements, "we are returned from Warsaw to give you hell."

A return card on the following night informed the Germans that they had really returned to be buried.

The correspondent adds that it should be stated emphatically that every British soldier from the highest to the lowest firmly believes that nothing can get past our lines and live. The British trenches are Gibraltars from which the German infantry waves must recoil, their fury spent.

THE DARDANELLES.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A Paris communiqué says:—

They was a lively artillery duel in the Dardanelles.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

BIG ENEMY FORCES REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 20.

A communiqué says: An enemy detachment was severly punished at Lake Mendziol. Big enemy forces were repulsed at Kuchkent, between Teheran and Hamadan.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.

The Norwegian steamer Nico has been sunk. Eleven survivors and the pilot have been landed.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA.

FURTHERREVELATIONS.

LARCENY OF DOCUMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

A bank clerk, named Schleindl, who is secretary to Koenig, has been arrested on a charge of larceny of documents and cablegrams which he is alleged to have handed to the representatives of the German Government.

Detectives said that Schleindl confessed to have obtained information of shipments of munitions from the private records of the bank where he was employed.

When arrested a telegram was found in his pocket regarding the shipment of two million rifles for the Allies.

Schleindl admitted he was a German reservist.

Koenig and Lyndecker have been released on a bail of ten thousand and six thousand sterling respectively.

SINKING OF ANCONA.

AUSTRIA MUST REPLY PROMPTLY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

A forecast of the second Note on the sinking of the Ancona reiterates American demands, based on the admission of the Austrian Admiralty.

The Note leaves no doubt that Austria will have to reply promptly, and that a rupture or the maintenance of relations depends upon the reply.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE.

PRESS STATEMENTS DENIED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

The British has sent a Memorandum to America denying the press statement that British merchants are profiting by war restrictions at the expense of American trade, and showing that British trade with Neutrals is infinitesimal compared with American, while statistics prove that the latter has improved rather than been injured through the war.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. L. Johnston, Manchesters.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. T. D. Adams, Artillery.
Lieut. C. L. Smith, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Clifford, Irish Guards.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Honourable O. M. Guest, Lothians and Border Horse.
Lieut. G. H. Bacon, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. H. C. Briscoe, Army Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Bell-Irving, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Berridge, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Bowman, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. G. K. Crocker, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. W. Eccles, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. H. Goulden, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. P. Turner, Artillery.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. C. L. Snow, Egyptian Army.
Second-Lieut. J. Forbes, Engineers.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. G. F. Heriot, London Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Capt. A. F. Brounger, Engineers.
Lieut. G. C. Allsebrook, Derbyshire Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Ressich, Berkshire Yeomanry.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 20.

The following names of officers appear in the 130th casualty list from Mesopotamia:—

Killed:—The Devonshire Regiment, Captain T. C. B. Joy. 1st Oxfords, 2nd Lieutenant F. Brown.

Wounded:—Volunteers' Artillery Battery, 2nd Lieutenant F. B. Davern (slightly). Chaplains Department, Revd Father Mullen, R. C. Chaplain (slightly).

102nd list from Mediterranean (Dardanelles):—

Wounded:—Patiala Imperial Service Infantry, Jemadar Qandhara Singh.

FORD'S PEACE PILGRIMS.

ARRIVAL AT CHRISTIANIA

QUARREL ON BOARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

A telegram from Christiansand says that Ford's peace pilgrims have arrived there. No official or other reception was given them; merely pressmen went on board.

Ford said that the British were most gracious at Kirkwall, but none of the party was allowed to land there.

Ford had an impression at Kirkwall that the British wished for peace. He thought this was also the case with other belligerent peoples. He said that the basis of peace must be the *status quo ante bellum*.

Ford denied that there had been disagreement on board. He said that some members would leave the expedition at Christiania because they were sick.

American journalists on board, however, confirmed the story of a quarrel due to some members refusing to sign a protest against President Wilson's policy.

The party have arrived at Christiania and proceeded quietly to their hotels.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

KARACHI DELEGATES' RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 20.

At a meeting held at the office of the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas the Karachi delegates to the Indian National Congress passed a resolution in favour of the Home Rule League being formed and subsequently passed another resolution by a majority that the league should be formed now, not after the war.

A press communiqué says that the Government of India have accepted an offer generously made by the Maliks of the Min family in the Shahpur district to present the sum of Rs. 7,000 for the purchase of a motor ambulance for employment in connection with the war.

(Continued from Column 6.)

letter was communicated to the heads of departments under the Bengal Government, were issued under a misapprehension as to the purport of the orders of the Government of India. It was at once recognised by the Government of Bengal, of its own motion, and by the Government of India, that the letter in question went beyond those orders, and an amended circular in which it was pointed out that the expression "absolute prohibition" had reference only to the participation of Government officials in the proceedings of a political meeting, was subsequently issued by the Bengal Government to the heads of departments. I enclose here with a copy of the orders of the Government of India. Those orders, which arose, out of a totally different matter, had no special reference to the Congress movement, and were certainly not framed in a spirit of hostility to it. Th publications of some of the supporters of the Congress have, in the opinion of the Government of India, been open to serious question; but apart from this, the movement is regarded as one of those which, in the words of the Circular, are "perfectly legitimate in themselves and which private persons are free to promote," but from participation in which Government officials are, for the reasons specified in the orders, necessarily debarred.

The Government of India recognise that the Congress movement is regarded as representing in India what in Europe would be called the more advanced Liberal party, as distinguished from the great body of conservative opinion which exists side by side with it. They desire themselves to maintain an attitude of neutrality in their relations with both parties, so long as these act strictly within constitutional limits.

They intend that all Government Servants shall preserve a similar attitude of neutrality, and shall abstain from active participation in political or quasi-political movements of all kinds; and also from putting pressure upon others in order to induce them to take part or not to take part, in any movement which is legitimate in itself. It was with the above objects that the orders of March 1890 were issued.

In reference to a specific question which you addressed to his Excellency, I am to say that the orders apply only to those who are actually, at the time being, Government Servants but not to pensioners and others who have quitted the service of the Government for good.

Yours truly,
J. C. ARDAGH,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

To
A. O. HUME, ESQ., C.B.,

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE CONGRESS.

AN INCIDENT OF 25 YEARS AGO.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RULE.

The following orders, referred to in the correspondence given below, were issued by the Government of India to all the Local Governments and Administrations

From C. J. Lyall Esq. C.I.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To
All Local Governments and Administrations.

Calcutta, March 18th 1890.

Sir.

I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political movements with which they may be brought in contact. Servants of Government have not the same liberty of action as private individuals and are bound to hold themselves aloof from many movements which are perfectly legitimate in themselves and which private persons are free to promote. Their participation in such movements is open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even to be appealed to for the purpose of creating, a false impression in the minds of ignorant persons that such movements have the countenance of Government, and because their influence with the community at large is liable to be impaired by their identifying themselves with the class by which the movement is promoted.

2. For these reasons His Excellency in Council desires that the following rules may be observed by all Government servants:—

(a) As a general rule no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official.

(b) No officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting or in organizing or promoting a political meeting or agitation.

(c) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the Head of the Department or District and if necessary to the Local Government or Administration.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant,
C. J. LYALL.
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Congress passed the following resolution on the 29th December 1890:—

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THE CONGRESS.

"That this Congress, having observed with surprise a notice, apparently official, in various Calcutta newspapers which runs as follows:—

THE CONGRESS.

The Bengal Government having learnt that tickets of admission to the visitors' enclosure in the Congress pavilion have been sent to various Government officers residing in Calcutta, has issued a circular to all secretaries, and heads of departments subordinate to it, pointing out that under the orders of the Government of India the presence of Government officials, even as visitors at such meetings, is not advisable and that their taking part in the proceedings of any such meetings is absolutely prohibited.

And having also considered a letter addressed by the Private Secretary of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, of which the following is an exact copy:—

"Belvedere, 26th December, 1890.

Dear Sir,—In returning herewith the seven cards of admission to the visitors' enclosure of the Congress pavilion, which were kindly sent by you to my address yesterday afternoon, I am desired to say that the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of his household could not possibly avail themselves of these tickets, since the orders of the Government of India definitely prohibit the presence of Government officials at such meetings.—Yours faithfully, P. C. Lyon, Private Secretary. To J. Ghosal Esq. Secretary, Congress Reception Committee.

Authorises and instructs its president to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy, to the declaration embodied in these papers that Government servants are prohibited from attending any meetings of this Congress even as spectators, and to enquire most respectfully whether His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has or has not correctly interpreted the orders of the Government of India."

Government House, Calcutta.
Janary 19th 1891.

Dear Sir,

With reference to the communications which have recently taken place, first, between Mr Mehta and the Viceroy, and, after Mr. Mehta's departure from Calcutta, between yourself and his Excellency, upon the subject of the letter received by the Secretary of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in reference to the attendance of Government servants at meetings of the Congress, I am authorised by his Excellency to say that Mr. Lyon's letter of December 26th, in which it was stated that "the orders of the Government of India definitely prohibit the presence of Government officials at such meetings" and the Circular in which that

(Continued in Column 5.)

BRITISH TROOPS AT ROUEN.

SCENES AT THE BASE.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

A Neutral Observer writing in "The Times" says:—

In Switzerland and elsewhere I often came across a portfolio containing sketches of the British troops at the base at Rouen. Insidiously the report has spread in neutral countries that life is made unbearable to the French inhabitants of the city owing to the arrogance of their British Allies. My impression of a visit to Rouen was entirely different from what I had been led to expect..

The ancient Norman capital is once more playing a part of historic importance, and, by a singular coincidence, again it is the English who have raised Rouen to this level. To-day the people of Rouen have handed over the freedom of their city to the British. The magnificent Palais de Justice and throghout the city many buildings, proclaim the presence of the vast administrative *personnel* of the British who are, in all matters, entirely independent of French authority, and even have their own telephone system. Proclamations issued by the French and English Commandants are sometimes published simultaneously, but are not issued jointly. This apparent lack of collaboration has given rise to criticism by superficial observers, who claim to find in this aloofness of the British signs of an absence of harmony between the Allies, pointing out more particularly that the British have established themselves everywhere in Rouen *comme chez eux*. Yet this one fact has been of more importance than is realized in steadying public opinion throughout France. Not long ago, when in the South of France, I was discussing the war. "How long can it last?" I inquired.

"Oh, I don't know," came the reply. "It does not matter. 'Les Anglais' have taken leases of their houses in Rouen for three years, with the privilege of renewal."

This is the open secret that is whispered everywhere in France, and perhaps, more than any other one factor, has prepared the French people for a long war. It has heartened them to rely with fullest confidence on British support, and to bear stoically any burden.

A PROSPEROUS CITY.

In the meantime Rouen is enjoying unwonted prosperity. The hundreds of thousands of men who pass through Rouen leave much money behind, and the provisioning of so large a force redounds to the evident advantage of its shopkeepers, notwithstanding that great quantities of supplies of all sorts are imported direct from England.

I arrived in Rouen early one morning, coming from Paris. The trip is an arduous one nowadays, as there are few trains, and special passes are required. Strangers are not welcome, and all British subjects are rigorously excluded, if not on official military business. I pass along the quiet street leading from the station to the centre of the town. Two officers of a Highland regiment come out of a court-yard, and walk down the street in front of me. A French officer passes. There is no salute or sign of recognition on the part of either. Then a newsboy comes rushing across the street. "Le Teems," "Le Teems," he shouts, thrusting a copy of "The Times" in the face of one of the officers. I notice that he bears a bundle of the chief London dailies. A few other British officers, carrying leather portfolios, pass hurriedly. The atmosphehre is one of efficient, business-like activity. There are no loungers, no slackers, few civilians.

The conduct of the British troops in Rouen has been, and is, exemplary, a fact repeatedly called to my attention by French people. If there can be any criticism fairly levelled, it is that many officers do not seem to realize that they are no longer in England. I found few officers endeavouring to inform themselves about French manners or customs. I saw none reading or attempting to read French newspapers, or even taking any interest in the life going on about them. Many young officers who have worn the King's uniform for only a few weeks believe that the prestige of Britain is enhanced by a certain swagger and nonchalant manner on their part when in public. These small matters, of no particular importance, have kept the British from becoming well acquainted with the French people. They must not be exaggerated, or given undue significance, for they are forgiven in advance by their hosts of Rouen, as a certain well-known person remarked to me—

"Forgive them? Of course we do. Ils sont si jeunes, et si braves."

A VAST CITY OF TENTS.

Across the Seine the road to Elbeuf is crowded with huge motor-vans, mud-stained Red Cross ambulances, and troops. A battalion leaving for the front marches by at a swinging pace, delaying traffic for some time. A mile or two beyond the city the road widens to a broad avenue, lined with stately elms. To the right and left there is row upon row of circular tents; some deep red brown, others white or grey, they cover the undulating hills as far as the eye can see. Near the main road are the hospital units.

It is dark when I return to Rouen. I find the city swarming with troops. The streets are brilliantly lighted, and the shop windows filled with articles to attact the soldier's eye. Newsboys on every corner sell English penny journals. The Rue de la Republique is so crowded with men in khaki that it is difficult to press one's way through. They laugh and joke as they stroll along, crossing from one side of the street to the other for no purpose, gathering in small groups to discuss some weighty project, just like a lot of healthy schoolboys. To many it is their first free moment on French soil, and they are enjoying it to the fullest. The staid old city re-echoes with their care-free laughter. The people of Rouen instinctively make room for their young guests, many no doubt remembering the dreadful months of martyrdom under the Prussian heel in 1870-71. For the time being the city of Jeanne d'Arc is once again English.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED'S STAY AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 20.

At the resumed hearing of the Benares conspiracy case this morning before the Special Tribunal Muhammad Ismail of Delhi was examined to corroborate the evidence of Nazir, a previous witness as to two of the accused coming to him to take the house of Abdur Rahman on rent. Witness being asked to point out the two men from among the accused stopped at Rabindra, accused, and said that he thought Rabindra was one of the two men, but he was not sure. Witness could not recognise the other but described him as a thin man somewhat fair in countenance with spectacles on. Habibuddin deposed that he looked after the shops and houses of Abdur Rahman. He said that two men came to him and rented the upper floor of a shop at Rs. 8-4 at month. They stayed there for ten or fifteen days and then left saying that the elder of them was ill. They left behind them a glass, a thali, and a lota. A third man whom the witness found tying up the things left by them was made to pay the sweeper and the kahar. Lachhmi Narain was pointed out by the witness as the third man who paid the money to the sweeper. Witness being asked if he could point out any one among the accused who resembled the man whom he picked out at the Kashmiri Gate, picked out the accused Sachindra Partab accused was also identified by witness as resembling the man who was wearing spectacles. Kanhiya, sweeper, corroborated the story of the payment of three annas to him by the third man out of which he paid some portion to the Kahar. Abdul Hai, constable C.I.D., stated that Lachmi Narain escaped from his watch at Shahdara railway station. Zahur Ahmad, Head Constable, deposed to the arrest of Lachmi Narain and Ganeshi Lal accused.

FRANCE'S WAR BILL.

£8,000,000 A MONTH FOR SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS.

M. Ribot, the Minister for Finance, has asked the Chamber of Deputies to agree to a vote of 8,172,617,000fr. (about £322,800,000) for the first three months of next year. He states that the national expenditure is steadily rising, owing to the increased quantities of munitions and material required by the Army and to the cost of providing for refugees and other non-combatants.

In the last five months of 1914, the military and total expenditures were (in millions of francs) 805 and 1,365 respectively; in the first six months of 1915, 1,100 and 1,665; in the third quarter, 1,300 and 1,870; and in the fourth quarter, 1,570 and 2,150. The estimated figures for the first quarter of 1916 are 1,750 millions (£70,000,000) and 2,500 millions (£100,000,000). The cost of allowances to soldiers' dependents has risen from £2,600,000 to over £8,000,000 a month.

M. Ribot states that there is nothing in the financial position to cause uneasiness, considering that, during sixteen months' warfare. France has met her vast outlay, upheld the credit of the Bank of France, and avoided placing any new burden on the taxpayers. The new loan, combined with the Defence Nationale certificates, will provide funds for the coming months.

"We can therefore," M. Ribot concludes, "look forward to the future with full confidence, certain as we are of the absolute determination of the country to spare no effort and no sacrifice to attain a final victory."

SEA POWER AND THE NEAR EAST.

The "Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung" utters a warning against over-estimating the importance of German land connexion with the Near East. As quoted by the "Kreuz Zeitung," it says:—

Whoever knows that the sea freight to Buenos Aires from Ruhrort (near the Rhine) is less than the railway goods rate from Ruhrort to Berlin will shake his head when he hears that masses of goods are to be thrown to and fro on the railway from Asia Minor to Hamburg. The idea that the Balkan and Bughdad railways could in any way support the burden of our economic life is a fantasy. The German Empire is not situated on the Dardanelles or the Persian Gulf, but on the North Sea; it will only be free if the North Sea is free. It is intrinsically and intrisically impossible for us to-day to answer the question how far British sea domination can be broken. That can only appear in the course of the war, and we are firmly convinced that our leading men will recognize what is attainable and what is not. But the German people must not be deceived by European and Asiatic fantasies into overlooking the fact that our door to the world turns on hinges that are attached to Great Britain.

One of the Special Commissioners, Mr. T. P. Ellis, being still ill and unable to attend the court, the Lahore Special Tribunal has had to be closed for another two days. The Court will now reopen after the Christmas holidays on the 3rd January 1916.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

PROFESSOR MORGAN ON STATUS OF PROTECTORATES.

"THE MIRROR OF INDIA."

At University College, Gower-street, on Nov. 23 Professor J. H. Morgan, M.A., delivered the second of a series of five Tuesday Rhodes lectures upon "The War and the Political Unity of the Empire," and for the main part his address was devoted to the status of the Protectorates over which the Crown exercised a suzerainty.

An ardent Republican, he stated, had once laid down the dictum that the Crown was merely a metaphor which reposed in the Tower of London. But in reality the Crown was a living symbol of Imperial unity. It gripped together in the closest possible bonds armies, peoples, Colonies, and Protectorates. In the self-governing Dominions the Sovereign was supposed legally to be present. The Australians, however, hotly resented being termed either a colony or a dominion. A commonwealth was their correct nomenclature—a term, admittedly, which savoured strongly of republicanism, but somewhat qualified by the legal addition of "under the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland."

EGYPT AND THE PROTECTORATES.

The King already possessed many titles, and in view of recent events that of "Over-Lord of Egypt" ought now to be added. In every scheme of Imperial Federation India, Egypt, and the Protectorates seemed to have been left unconsidered. But it view of the overlordship of the British Sovereign it was imperative that their staus should be carefully regarded. And that intricate problem affected all persons enjoying the Motherland's protecting arm, whilst it should never be forgotten that in every case we controlled their foreign policy and in a number the internal administration as well. In the strict legal sense, however, they were foreign countries over which the Crown had acquired lordship without ownership. A protectorate very much resembled a colony. But a British subject had no right to enter it, let alone to remain within its confines.

Lord Justice Farewell had laid down that a protectorate was a political despotism. With the the sole exception of slavery the Crown could set up whatever jurisdiction it pleased. Nor was such arbitrary power in reality a bad thing. The protectorates were inhabited by numerous native tribes, and the Crown by means of its absolute authority was able to protect them against exploitation by white men. The authority of the native chiefs was preserved the sanctity of private native ownner ship was maintained, and the native laws were upheld as far as they were not opposed to freedom and justice. In a word, they were true asylums of native rights and liberties. The exemplary manner in which we carried out the administration was vindicated during the present war by the gift of £5,000 and many head of cattle to the Mother-country by the native Prince of Nigeria, who, in handing over the offering to the Colonial Office said: "My people's hearts are filled with joy at the news of the victory of the English. In celebration of it we spent three whole days in sports, and I am glad to make this contribution in order that the King of England may eat up all his enemies!" That was the reward we received for our good and humane administration. In contemplating any scheme of Imperial unity it was absolutely vital that our protectorates should receive earnest consideration.

Egypt was essentially the land of paradox. The Sultan's authority had gone never to return. But the country was not British territory, nor had we proclaimed a protectorate. At present there was a hard and fast line between the English and the native population; whilst the electorate was built up on a basis of native sheiks. There was a mixed tribunal, composed of judges representing all the Great Powers, to sentence their own subjects. Lord Cromer had suggested that the future of Egypt would be solved by the creation of some autonomous legislation. But it now seemed more than likely that Germany would be refused representation upon such a mixed tribunal, in the event of its formation. Personally, he was inclined to the opinion that Egypt would eventually be dealt with upon very similar lines to those which held sway in our existing protectorates. The status of our recently acquired possessions in Samoa, New Guinea, and South-West Africa, in which there was a considerable German element, would also have to be carefully defined.

THE POSITION OF INDIA.

Professor Morgan said that the Indian Army might very aptly be called the "Mirror of India," since every tribe was represented. Military service there conferred no civic right, because the auxiliary already possessed it. In France the Germans seemed to have discovered a means of locating precisely the position of the Indian troops, and German officers who spoke Hindustani were placed opposite to them in order that prisoners might be interrogated. He held scores of letters from Indian soldiers bearing testimony to the feeling of loyalty to the British Crown which the present war had evoked, towards which the decision of the King at the Coronation Durbar that Indian soldiers might be awarded the V.C. had materially contributed. The British Crown stood for equity and justice, whilst its ideal of Imperial rule was of a higher standard than that of any other nation in the word's history,—Rome not excepted. Such an Empire could never pass away!

WITH THE FRENCH IN ARTOIS.

VISIT TO SCENE OF MANY TRIUMPHS.

A GRIM BATTLEFIELD.

At the invitation of the French Headquarters' Staff I have spent the last few days with their armies in Artois, and have been in the midst of those great battle-fields round Arras and Souchez and Notre Dame de Lorette, where French soldiers have been fighting for a year of frightful incessant struggle, and have seen again those soldiers of France whose qualities of courage and self-sacrifice, of gaiety and patience in tragedy, stir me always like some great song of life, writes Mr. Gibbs the "Daily Chronicle" special correspondent from the British General Headquarters.

All the ground here over which I passed, and over which my eyes wandered in sweeping views of spurs and valleys, and long flat fields fringed by gaunt stumps of shell-broken trees, is one great battle zone in which every name of a ridge, or a hamlet, or an isolated house, is famous in French bulletins, recording desperate fighting there, month after month. Notre Dame de Lorette, Ablain St. Nazaire. Souchez, Carency, the farm of La Folie, the Labyrinth, Neuville St. Vaast, Mont. St. Eloi, the Chateau Rouge, the Heights of Vimy—they are written on the hearts of the French people whose sons have poured out their blood there in waves, and who have gained victory at a fearful price.

They are in French hands now, but they have not the silence of old battlefields from which the tide of war has ebbed away. Great shells were still bursting over them.

A SCREEN OF SHELLS.

When I went some days ago to Notre Dame de Lorette, the enemy was attempting an attack upon a section of trenches, and the French gunners, had been asked to fire a "tir de barrage," or screen of shells, to protect their infantry. I had tramped to Bois de Bouvigny, where the fallen leaves of autumn were being churned up with the soft mud into which one's feet plunged, ankle-deep, by French soldiers, whose blue uniforms and steel helmets—they look like Roundheads in those new casques—were covered with white clay as though they had been buried alive. The German shells came hurling through the trees a few yards away, arriving with that warning whistle which is the most awful note in the music of war, but did no damage. It was when we were climbing up from the valley to the crest of Notre Dame de Lorette that the tempest of war began from the French batteries. They were heavy guns—from the "cent-vingt" upwards—and they fired for half an hour with extraordinary rapidity, the shells following each other every second across the crest of the hill.

In September of the first year of war the Germans were in Bouvigny Wood, where I saw their old trenches and dugouts. In October of last year the French chased them out of the wood, fighting from glade to glade and forced them to take up a new line on the ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette. It was a formidable position from which their guns dominated the valleys below. It was a position which the French determined to capture at all cost, and for months they made assault after assault, sustaining frighful casualties, so that the blood of the young manhood of France washed its slopes. But on May 9 of this year the French stormed their way on to the heights under the cover of a hurricane of shells, and then by hand-to-hand fighting of a most bloody nature flung the enemy off the crest and drove him into the valley to the line of Ablain St. Nazaire and Souchez.

"DEAD GROUND."

I have seen many battlefields in this war, from Dixmude to the Argonne, but never any one more awful in its grim suggestiveness of war at its worst. The very earth, with its white blotches of clay, with its old German trenches flung about into holes and heaps by French shells, pockmarked with innumerable shell craters, has agonised in this year-long battle and is now "dead ground" in very truth. Everywhere one's footsteps stumble over fragments of shell and broken weapons. One has to go warily to avoid live shells, stuck out of the earth like bottles in a rubbish heap. Worse things than that lie about fragments of human bodies, half-buried corpses, the poor tragic relics of mutilated men. They lie in water-pools clutching the mud, and one turns coldly away from bundles of rags and bones protruding from broken sand-bags, and crumbled parapets. A long row of German dug-outs had been burst out of the hillside by a concentrated storm of French explosives. The German soldiers had lived with some comfort in those holes, and had furnished them with loot from French towns. Now the whole nest of shelters was a litter of earth and beams and twisted iron from which stuck out bits of velvet-covered chairs, charred pieces of lace, broken mirrors and bed-steads, and banks of human bones.

RUINS OF LOOS.

Crouching low over the crest of that hill of death we looked over the panorama of battle where great shells were bursting. Immediately below us was Souchez, through which the French swept on September 25 while we were assaulting Loos, and we stared into the shapeless ruins of that town for whose possession our Allies paid a frightful price in blood ard fought with the heroic recklessness of death. The results of last month's victory were clear. The German lines had been pushed back beyond Souchez, beyond Ablain St. Nazaire, Carency, La Targette and Neuville St. Vaast—so that Lens is no longer defended on its western side by that series of fortified places which seemed an impregnable barrier.

With some French officers we climbed down the ridges to the village of Ablain St. Nazaire. Out in the streets of ruin one had a sense of utter desolation, haunted by imminent death "Here," said one of the French officers, with a fine ironic smile, "is the Town Hall of Ablain St. Nazaire." I stood and looked at a square space scooped out by shell-craters. It was all that was left of the chief building in the town.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

TRAMPING ROUGHSHOD OVER U.S. NEUTRALITY.

The selection of the jury in the trial of Karl Buenz, the New York managing director of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, and other officials and employees of that company, on charges of conspiracy against the United States Government in connexion with the sending out of supply ships to German warships in the Atlantic, was completed and the trial began in earnest on November 23.

In his opening address to the jury Assistant District Attorney Wood named Captain Boy-Ed, of the German Embassy, as the director of the scheme to send supplies to German warships by means of vessels cleared on false papers. He asserted that the Government was in a position to prove that Captain Boy-Ed issued instructions to an official of the Hamburg-Amerika Line as to the disposal of a sum of three-quarters of a million dollars sent to him for the purpose of procuring and sending out these supplies.

"These people," said Mr. Wood, "trampled roughshod over the United States neutrality laws, and treated them as contemptuously as if they were mere scraps of paper."

16 OR 17 SUPPLY SHIPS.

The Government Attorney stated that sixteen or seventeen ships had been used to carry supplies to German men-of-war.

The steamers all carried super-cargoes, placed aboard them by Germans, each super-cargo bearing sealed instructions, which were to be opened after the vessel had steamed away from port, and sometimes even within the three-mile limit. The letters were signed by Kotter, one of the defendants, who instructed the captains to obey the super-cargoes, promising liberal gratuities.

ADMISSIONS BY THE DEFENCE.

Counsel for the defence admitted that "certain facts were as stated by the Government Attorney", but he denied that the acts constituted conspiracy. He said that Buenz had received instructions by cable from the German Home Office "on or about August 1, 1914," to provide supplies for German warships, and he argued that Buenz was acting on 'these legitimate orders in chartering the vessels."

During the examination of witnesses counsel for the defence admitted, witnout hesitation, that not only 750,000dols., but more than two million dollars, nad been expended here on behaif of the German Government by his clients.

WHAT THE PLOTTERS INTENDED.

A Reuter special message from New York, says:

A significant item of news from Baltimore is published in all the morning papers. The report credits a detective named Porter with a statement that, while taking Otto Bulow, who is believed to be one of the escaped officers from the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," back to Norfolk, the German, in a fit of rage, and momentarily forgetting that he had pretended to be unable to speak English, declared: "In six months there won't be a war munition plant in operation in the United States. I know the location of every munition plant in the country. They won't be working half a year from now."

Being interrogated further, the prisoner said, "I know a lot but would lie before I told."

Bulow is now confined on a prison-ship. He is twenty-three and of refined appearance.

DUTY OF NEUTRALS.

SIR E. CARSON ON THEIR IMPOTENCE

At the American Luncheon Club, which meet periodically in London, Sir Edward Carson on Nov. 26, was the guest of honour. Speaking on neutrals and the war he said:

"I look forward, to the results of this war in its relation to international questions with a great deal of anxiety and a great deal of misgiving because, I should like to ask, if international law has proved futile by reason of the impotence of neutrals during the operations of the belligerents in this great struggle how are we in the future ever again to rely upon the conventions as any bar to the terrible horrors which have been perpetrated? When war terminates, and it is proved that neutrals were unable to take their place as those who are executives of international law, there can be but one safeguard for peace in the future, and that one which is not for the benefit of humanity, viz., an increase of armaments and the maintaining of even greater armies than we have maintained in the past."

He was not without gratitude to our cousins beyond the Atlantic. Heaven knows what we owe to them, and latest but not least when we call to mind the murder of Nurse Cavell and the brave and humane efforts of Mr. Brand Whitlock and Mr. Gibson.

BOHEMIAN SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIES.

A POLITICAL MANIFESTO.

A declaration has been issued by a committee of political refugees and emigrants from Bohemia, which has been constituted for the purpose of placing the aspirations of the Bohemian nation before statesmen, politicians, the Press, and the public of Allied and neutral States.

Beginning with an expression of hearty sympathy with the Serbians, Russians, and Poles, and of confidence in the final victory of the Slavs and of their Allies, the declaration sets forth how the rights of the Bohemian nation, which freely elected a King from the Hapsburg family, have been violated by that dynasty, bent upon building up a unitary absolutist State. Constitutional efforts to bring about a federal union of Hapsburg peoples and countries on the basis of equal rights were unavailing, and (the declaration continues) in its dual form, the Hapsburg Monarchy became the oppressor of non-German and non-Magyar people. It became a hindrance to the peace of Europe, and has now degenerated into a mere instrument of German lust of conquest in the East, without a positive aim of its own and incapable of creating an organic progressive State.

Austria, having been beaten not only by Russia but also by Serbia, whom she despised, has become a German vassal. Her apparent temporary recovery under the control of Berlin proves only that she has abdicated her independence. We Bohemians have lost all confidence in the vitality of Austria-Hungary. We no longer recognize her "raison d'etre." The Bohemian nation has therefore reached the conclusion that it must take charge of its own welfare. We strive for an independent Bohemian-Slovak State.

Alone among belligerent Governments, the Government of Vienna feared to place the issue before the representatives of its peoples, well knowing that the majority would have been against war. From the very outset, the sympathies of Bohemia have been with Russia, Serbia, and the Allies, despite official terrorism and the suppression of every public manifestation of popular feeling. The leading public men of Bohemia languish to-day in prison, the gallows have become a prop of an incapable and oppressive administration, the Bohemian regiments have been decimated for their loyalty to the Bohemian national programme. Bohemian lands have been ravaged by a military rabble, and agitation against Bohemian rights has been encouraged by the Governments of Vienna and Budapest, which foment Pan-German propaganda.

We, the only representatives of our nation who can make our voice heard, can no longer keep silence. In the name of the Bohemian nation, we declare ourselves on the side of the Allies, and proclaim our resolve to work for the creation of an independent Bohemian-Slovak State.

The manifesto is signed by Professor T. G. Masaryk, Deputy, and President of the Progressive Club in the Austrian Parliament; M. Joseph Durich, Deputy, and President of the Comenius Committee of Vienna; and eminent Czech representatives in London, Paris, Petrograd, and the United States.

NOW STRONGER THAN THE GERMANS.

GEN. JOFFRE'S CONFIDENT VIEW OF THE FUTURE.

Senor Joquin Salvatella, a well-known Catalan Deputy, was recently received by General Joffre, and has given the Barcelona journal "Ven de Catalunya" an interesting account of the great Frenchman, writes M. Franklin Tate, special correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader."

"Joffre," says the Spanish Deputy, "resides in a little chalet in the midst of a garden. The headquarters and offices of the staff are in a hotel a quarter of a mile away. Joffre's house is very modest and simple. Nothing would lead one to suppose that it is inhabited by the man who commands one of the mightiest armies ever known. No sentinels at the door, no hurrying to and fro of chiefs and officers."

General Joffre spoke in the kindest terms of the Catalans, whom he regards as fellow-countrymen. The conversation trned on the war, and Senor Salvatella says Joffre's words impressed him by their serene optimism.

"We have passed through anxious days, it is true," remarked the General. "We had against us almost the whole of the German forces, but now we form an impassable barrier. I do not say that one of our trenches cannot fall into the enemy's hands or that we may not lose a minor engagement; but all would be recovered within 24 hours.

"We shall not retire from our present positions; it is impossible. We are the stronger to-day. And this is not my conviction alone, it is that of the opposing German Army also. We shall advance methodically and without precipitation. I confess I am a miser when it is a question of the blood and treasure of the Republic; but we shall advance.

"Whatever happens in the Balkans, the situation of the Allied Armies will not be affected by it. Germany is making great efforts to reach Constantinople before the Allies. She is in need of a triumph, even though it be more apparent than real, in order to galvanise public opinion. The people, the petite bourgeoisie, are tired of the war. This appears from the declarations of the prisoners we have made of late as well as from other sources.

"But even supposing the Germans become masters of Constantinople, the solution of the war, say what they well, is here, in our lines. It is here that it will be brought to an end. At bottom the Germans think so too, and they prove it by opposing two-thirds of their effectives to us. Germany is strong, but her strength is not inexhaustible. The extent of her fronts will necessarily impair her solidity.

SANATAN DHARMA.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF DURBHANGA'S SPEECH.

A public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay was held yesterday in the Madhav Bag, Bombay, in connection with Sanatan Dharma. The Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga presided at the meeting which was largely attended by the leading Hindu citizens of Bombay. The Maharaja Bahadur who was accompanied by H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, was on arrival received by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas and others. Among those present besides the above-mentioned, were: the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal; Sir Prabhashanker Pattani; Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey; Dewan Bahadur Ranchhodram Oodeyram, and many others.

H. H. the Jam Saheb, proposing the election of the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga as President, said the Maharaja Bahadur was the most prominent nobleman of Oudh, Behar, Orissa and Bengal. His Highness was a member of the Executive Council of his Province. No person was more fitted to be their Chairman than his Highness, who was a Brahmin of Brahmins and a priest of priests (Lord Applause). He was a patriot and a worthy and loyal citizen of the Empire. And he had the unique privilege of going where he liked in spite of the fact that he was a Government servant, and attend meetings which were prohibited to ordinary Government servants. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Government of Bombay approved of this meeting and as a mark of their approval, they had sent the Hon. Mr. Chaubal there that afternoon. The speaker further said the most eminent service rendered by the Maharaja Bahadur was in connection with the Hindu University of which the foundation stone would be laid in a few days by H. E. the Viceroy.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA'S SPEECH.

H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga took the Chair and on rising to address the assembly was received with loud cheering. His Highness said:

Throwing back our thoughts to the past and looking at the various civilizations that history unfolds before our wondering eyes, and realising that the Hindu civilization is the most ancient civilization that has become known to mankind, we, as Hindus, note with the most joyous and grateful satisfaction that while mighty States and civilizations like the Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Babylonian, the Greek, the Roman and many another, have come and have gone, our hoary Hindu civilization still lives, thrives and flourishes, and offers to the world a standing example of the lasting and stately edifice that can be reared on the solid foundations of a truly spiritual religion. We should remember that despite the various foreign invasions and conquests, to which the destruction of the valiant *Kshatriya* class on the field of *Kurukshetra*, five thousand years ago, laid open our ancient and beloved land, that notwithstanding the continuous presence in our midst, in numbers large or small, and for centuries after centuries, of people professing numerous faiths other than our own, and despite the close interliving with us, throughout our vast land, of millions of our devout Islamite brothers for over a thousand years, and the presence of our active and energetic Parsee brothers in our midst, for nine centuries certain, and for many previous centuries—as the results of recent archaeological researches tend to establish—and the fact that at the present day we have in our midst a large number of earnest Christian brothers and of people professing and avowing various other faiths, distinct from our own, that despite all these circumstances our Hindu civilization is yet virile and vigorous and has maintained its distinctive individuality, is a matter not only for sincere congratulation but for deep reflection for every one of us.

The foundations of our civilization have been firmly and truly laid on ancient Vaidika religion that *Sanatana Dharma*, the oldest of living religions, which stands unrivalled for the depths of its spirituality, as it shines unequalled with the splendour of its philosophy, and yields to none in the purity of its ethics as well as in the flexibility and varied adaptation of its ritual and ceremonies. It has been well and truly said that the *Vaidika Dharma* is "like a river, which has shallows that a child may play in, and depths which the strongest diver cannot fathom."

This eternal Dharma which has satisfied the deepest yearnings of man from the beginning of time is twofold in its ministration. Recognising man as essentially spiritual, it ministers to his spiritual wants at every stage of his progress, and embraces the whole compass of his evolution, from the savage —little removed from the animal—to the Perfect Man, who is Divinity itself. By that division of it which is called *Pravritti Marga*, our *Dharma* guides man throughout the period of his ignorance, when identifying himself with his body, senses and mind, man is dead to his spiritual nature, and lives and acts as if he is a being distinct from the One Divine Life which our scriptures declare is the only Reality. For such are devised the Varnas and Ashramas based on the very nature of man.

DEFENCE OF CASTE SYSTEM.

Those people who cry down this rna and Ashrama Dharma do not derstand it fully. It was a system of duated duties and restraints, gaining stringency and rigour as you ascend, so that the men of the highest caste, the Brahman, were to vow themselves to poverty, wisdom and self-sacrifice. Bewitched by the glare of modern Western civilization we are likely to think the caste system as an obstacle to our progress, but those who hold such views seem to forget that the West is as yet trying and experimenting, and has not succeeded in solving its pressing social and religious problems. Western civilization, dominated as it is by the spirit of competition, accentuates the separative tendencies of man. By training the individual to battle for his individual rights, it fosters those disruptive forces which make social stability almost an impossibility. The hostility between the privileged classes and the aggrieved masses of the feudal times, which brought about the French Revolution, is finding its counterpart today in the strife between Capital and Labour. Nor can the schemes of the socialists much help to evolve social peace and harmony out of this ceaseless strife. If we ponder over all this, we cannot but feel grateful to the holy Rishis of yore who devised this system of castes and Ashramas. It trained its votaries to look to their duties and to discharge them fearlessly. The privileges in this system were the privileges of giving but not grasping, of enduring but not enjoying, not the amassing of mere fortunes but of holding everything in trust for the community, not the power that dominates and shines, but the power that will enable one 'to appear as nothing in the eyes of men.' Such is the *Varnashrama* Dharma devised by our great Rishis of the past to wean man away gradually from the fleeting and the false. Since it is based on the spiritual nature of man, it has stood firm as a rock all these ages, though wave after wave of foreign invasions dashed itself against it. It has edvolved the highest type of men known in history. It has produced sages like Vashistha and Brighu, Knights like Arjun and Bhishma, Rajarshis (King-Initiates) like Sivi and Yayati. This scheme of Varna and Ashramas which the Sanatana Dharma has revealed for the larger majority of the people following the Pravritti Marga is an ideal spiritual discipline for the individual, as it is the firmest and the only basis to build society upon. The other principle which our caste system embodies and maintains is the great law of heredity which modern science is so closely investigating. It is a well-known fact that so far as the higher animals are concerned, the utmost care is taken in the West to produce a good breed, and pedigrees of horses are carefully preserved as a guarantee of their superiority and excellence. Medical science has, in the human kingdom, recognised the transmission, through heredity, of mental and bodily disease like insanity and consumption. We know how in every country great respect has, from times immemorial, been shown to nobility of bloods, and it is this same principle that is recognised and adopted in the hereditary caste system. We can very well conceive even in matters like the various crafts and trades that the child who from its very young days sees, understands and helps in the parental trade, will, other things being equal, be in a far better position to ply the trade successfully in life than one who only takes to it much later in life. And if the same process is continued generation after generation, special skill in the various trades and crafts is sure to be developed. On these sure foundations did our ancestors erect the stately edifice of our caste system, providing the various duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of each of the four well-known Varnas of the Brahman, Kshatriya Vaisya and Sudra, each of which has its exact counterpart in the *Athornan*, *Rathestar*, *Vashtriyash* and *Hueoksha* of our Iranian brothers. I will earnestly request our rising generation to carefully ponder over these remarks. It must at the same time be remembered that hereditary alone and unaided, is not enough to bring about the full development and growth of the latent powers of every Varna (caste), but that the same should be supplemented by the essential factors of healthy association and good company and a well-devised scheme of education and training, for which such careful and detailed provision was made in ancient times during the Bramacharya Asrama extending over a period of twelve years which we should do well to revive. It is, gentlemen, for these reasons that I am a firm believer in, and supporter, of the caste system which has its foundations in the basic spiritual principles of service and sacrifice, that tend to unite individuals and keep society together, thus giving it that stability and coherence which no system based on individual rights and assertiveness can ever be expected to provide.

Then there is the other part of the Dharma called Nivritti Marga to guide those who have successfully gone through the discipline of the Varnas and Ashramas, happy souls who have discharged all their debts to the world and are fitted to tread the path of renunciation. Few indeed are these, but blessed is the country where the real Sanyasin lives, for he sends forth to the world for its spiritual elevation living moral energy. Have you not read in our Puranas and Ithihasas the description of the Ashrams of our holy Rishis where the tiger and the lamb played with each other? This is not a fiction but a fact, and remember that but for the existence of such great Rishis the moral progress of humnnity would not have been what it is to-day.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

Gentlemen, while we have every reason to be proud of the great spiritual inheritance that our Rishis and philosophers have beqeathed to us, it behoves us all, and is our bounden duty, to adopt all possible measures for the strengthening of that bond of unity between Hindus all over the land which should of the greatest help in the preservation of that glorious heritage, and in its being handed down, unsullied and unweakened, to the generations that follow us. I am prepared to admit, gentlemen, that the large expanse of the great continent that we inhabit, which has rendered physical contact between Hindu brethern difficult, and the vast vistas of time that have elapsed since the Vaidika Dharma was established in Aryavarta, giving rise to sects after sects, and divisions upon divisions, has tended, to some extent, to accentuate the points of difference which are and ought to be of less importance, and to throw into the background those essential and simple verities of the Sanatana Dharma, which it should be our constant and unremitting care ever to preserve in the forefront, as the very cream and the essence of the noble and glorious faith to which we all have the honour and the privilege to belong. But the time surely has come when Hindus different classes and denominations must adopt effective measures to the contrary and provide themselves with a common meeting ground where they should be able to feel that they are Hindus first and foremost, and Vaishnavas, Shaivas or Saktas only afterwards, where they should be able to sink and forget minor differences and meet together in amity and unity, on the firm ground of the basic and eternal verities of Hindu religion and philosophy. Our religion, gentlemen, has been very strict—and rightly so with regard to the injunctions governing our conduct and morals, but where shall you find the faith which has given such wide latitude of thought so far as philosophical beliefs and forms of worship are concerned, as in the ancient Hindu faith? This very liberty, however, renders it essential that we Hindus do not, as Professor Huxley remarked 'forget the forest in the trees,' lose sight of the vital and essential principles that unite and keep together in the numerous details that tend to divide and separate.

I fully trust, therefore, that you will cordially welcome the proposal I have the honour of placing before you, of thinking out ways and means whereby we, Hindus, of all provinces and of all sects and creeds, may strengthen in our hearts the bond of religious unity that should ever unite and harmonise us, and keep present before our mind's eye those basic spiritual and ethical truths that are and should ever remain the common beliefs of all Hindus throughout the length and breadth of the motherland. Whether we should be Shaivite or Vaishnavite, Saura, Ganapat, or Shakta, whether we worship the Great Lord of Renunciation who dwells in the burning ground, and whose sacred city of Kashi is the place where millions of His votaries have shaken off this physical body to attain to the Life Eternal and of Supreme Bliss, or the sweet Lord of Brindaban and Dwarka whose Divine flute has brought peace and bliss to millions of hearts, or the Great Divine Power wherefrom flow the powers of Gyan (knowledge), Kriya (actions) and Ichha (will) which sustain and maintain the various activities of the Universe, and whatever our external forms of worship, let us not forget that according to our ancient faith they in their different forms and manifestations represent but One Supreme Ishvara, who is the Lord of all creation, and to whom Hindus of all sects and denominations, nay, all men and women of all climes and countries, nationalities and religions, pay supreme homage and offer their hearts' devotion. The forms in which we may worship Him may be many and different, but his Life is one and undivided, and it would do us immense good to remind ourselves of that universal Life in which all differences sink and vanish, the Brahma, *Shiva*, *Shanta*, *Adwitya*, peaceful, blissful and one without a second, which our world-famed Upanishads so devoutly proclaim.

Nor will it be amiss if a common meeting ground of all Hindus is established where the votaries of our various philosophies and Darshanas, those noblest productions of the Hindu intellect and the just pride of every one of us, may meet together in fellowship and harmony, and earnestly endeavour to realise all these, in a spirit of synthesis, as parts of one great whole, at steps that lead the mind; one after another, to the Supreme Unity, the one without a second, which the Shruti proclaims. These steps have been well pointed out in the following passage:

"The Six Darshanas may be seen as parts of a whole. In the Nyaya and Vaisheshika, a man learns to use his intellectual powers rightly, to detect fallacies, and to understand the material constitutions of the universe. In the Sankhya, he learns the course of evolution, and in the Yoga, how to regulate his own growth, physical, mental, and spiritual. In the Mimamsa he is trained to use the invisible world for the helping of the visible, and in the three schools of Vedanta he learns to climb from the idea of himself as separate from Brahman to the thought that he is a part of Brahman, that can unite with Him, and finally that he is and ever has been Brahman veiled from Himself by Avidya." In this way the four great schools of Vedanta, *viz.*, the Dvaita, Vishistadvaita, the Advaita and the Shuddhadvaita may be seen as harmonious steps in the same great ladder which gradually leads the human mind to a synthetic knowledge of that ultimate Unity, the realisation of which is the end and aim of all philosophy. We commence in Dvaita with feeling "Tasyaivaham" I am His," representing the Karmakand, and pass on to the Vishishtadvaita which expresses itself in "*Tavaiham*," 'I om Thine,' representing the Bhaktimarga and finally rise to Advaita and Shuddhadvaita in which "*Tvamevaham*" or "*Tatvamasi*" 'I am Thine,' or 'Thou art That,' representing Gnana is ultimately realised. Thus we see that all the phases of Hinduism are comprised in the different ramifications of the Karmakand, the different aspects of Bhakti and the teachings of Gyanakand and they are all necessary and useful in the various stages of the great pilgrimage of the human soul.

We may also profitably undertake a study of the most modern discoveries of science and note with pleasure and gratification how they tend to confirm some of the basic laws of the Universe which our Rishis taught us thousands of years ago. Is it not a matter of satisfaction to us to know that the scientific discoveries of our distinguished brother, Professor Jagadish Chander Bose, whose institution I had the honour to visit last year in Calcutta, proving the existence of the same Prana or Life in the stone and in the plant, as is more and more manifested in the animal and the human being, are stated by that eminent Hindu to be the scientific corroboration of the great truth proclaimed in the Bhagvad—Gita.

'He that seeth all things in the Atma and the Atma in all things he verily seeth'.

Our revered Rishis realising the unity of all knowledge knew no distinction between science, philosophy and religion. They understood all these to be parts of one great whole, and a study of modern science and philosophy undertaken with the object of a better understanding of our own scriptures and of leading the mind up to the higher knowledge, the Para-Vidya, the knowledge of the Supreme Existence, would not only be profitable but would be of the utmost use in these days when the streams of Western culture are intermingling closely with ancient Eastern thought. Institutions and gatherings such as I have the honour of requesting you to start and maintain will be of admirable help in ensuring a harmonious coalition of the practical West with the philosophical East and in helping us, without harm or injury to our own glorious spirituality, religion and philosophy, to assimilate whatever is useful and profitable in the culture and learning which our benign Rulers have placed at our disposal. In this way we shall be guarding against any risk of the strong and attractive currents of Western civilization effacing aught that is beautiful and grand in our own ancient Hindu culture.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

In this connection I may draw your attention once more to the supreme necessity of combining religious instruction with secular education, so as to ensure an all-round growth and avert the dangers of a lop-sided education, training the intellect without a corresponding culture of the emotions and unfoldment of the spiritual nature of man. You must have all been pleased and grateful to our kind Rulers for having allowed us to establish the Hindu University where Western training and Hindu religious education shall go hand in hand and co-operate for the turning out of noble Hindu youths, combining in themselves the best points of modern Western culture and of ancient Hindu spirituality.

Loyalty to the King is natural to the Hindus, as it is enjoyed by their scriptures. Both by protecting his subjects from outside invasions and by keeping order in the country as well as by protecting the weak from the strong he makes it possible for millions of human beings to lead peaceful lives. Under the benign British Rule we have been long enjoying continuous peace and this very meeting to concert measures for the noble ideals and traditions of the Sanatana Dharma is made possible because there is peace in the country and it is but natural that we should feel grateful to the Gracious King-Emperor who has given us these blessings. Gentlemen, for its spirit of tolerance Hinduism is well known and it logically follows from Hindu belief and philosophy. For centuries it has extended the hand of tolerance to the numerous creeds and faiths that one after another came and lived in its very midst. Was it not Jadav Rana, a Hindu King, who centuries ago, gave shelter at Sanjan to those emigrants from Persia whose descendants, the Parsees, are flourishing so well in your beautiful City?

It was indeed a divinely inspired act of British Statesmanship that prompted our Rulers to recognise the genius of our religion and culture and to make religious tolerance and neutrality a principle of their Rule. By proclaiming non-interference in matters of faith and strictly adhering to that principle they laid the foundations of their rule broad and deep. Although Government have been strictly adhering to this principle of religious neutrality, we have ample evidence that it has been benevolent neutrality, the most striking and convincing proof whereof has been the keen interest shown by the Government in the cultivation of Sanskrit Literature and learning and the recent act of his Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India in giving us the Hindu University. It is, therefore, in accordance with the cordial principle of our religion that we should ever be grateful to our benign Rulers, and that we should give full expression to our feeling of loyalty by adopting a common prayer for the long life, success and prosperity of the King-Emperor, as was resolved upon by the All-India Sanatan Dharma Sammilan (Conference) held at Hardwar during the last Kumbha Mela?

This will give a fresh life to Hinduism, an impetus which will bear it through in the changed circumstances of the time, when the East cannot ignore the West and the West cannot ignore the East. One of the objects of this gathering is to discuss the form which that common prayer should take and the different proposals and suggestions, would be finally considered at the next sitting of the All-India Hindu Conference to be held at Mathura from the 22nd to the 26th March 1916 which will ultimately decide as to the form to be accepted by all. And afterwards we propose to go, in a deputation of the religious and temporal leaders of India, to H. E. the Viceroy and put up a prayer for his acceptance.

Gentlemen, I have taken a good deal of your time but the great importance of the subject demands that these matters vital to our religion and our people be placed before you at some length. I have no doubt that the call I make in the name of all that is good and noble in our ancient Vaidika Dharma will meet with a cordial response from every one of you and that Hindus all over the land will unite with one heart and one mind in doing all they can to promote religious unity on the sure foundations laid down by our ancient faith and thereby join in a cause which will have upon it the blessings of the Holy Rishis of the Supreme Lord of all creation. (Loud and continued applause.)

COMMON PRAYER FOR HIS MAJESTY.

H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga then moved the following resolution: "That the public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay cordially concurs with the resolution passed at the All-India Sanatan Dharma Sammilan held at Hardwar during the last *Kumbh parva* to the effect that in order to give practical expression to loyalty of Hindus it is the duty of the Hindus to pray for the longevity, prosperity and success of the King-Emperor at their public religious or semi-religious functinos in temples and sacred places just after the completion of the usual prayers to God and further resolves that a common prayer formula for that purpose may be adopted at the ensuing sitting of the All-India Hindu Sammilan to be held at Muttra."

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal said he was there that afternoon in a sort of dual capacity. He was there as a Hindu and he happened to be a member of H. E. the Governor's Executive Council. H. H. the Jam Saheb had explained that it was only in the latter capacity that he (Mr. Chaubal) was there that afternoon. As far as the first resolution was concerned, the Government had the fullest sympathy with the principle and wording of that resolution. It would be a source of great gratification to his Majesty the King-Emperor that the benefit which they enjoyed under the enjoyed under the benign British rule was spontaneously recognised by the general public.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved, Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjivandas seconded and Mr. Khemraj Shri Krishnadas supported the following resolution, which was passed: "This pubho meeting of the Hindus of Bombay earnestly begs the revered Acharyyas and heads of different Sampradayas and leaders that they, while following the tenets of their respective sects and creeds, would use their best endeavours to sink their differences and establish mutual harmony among themselves for the sake of the good of the Sanatana Dharma as expounded in Shruti, Smriti and Puranas."

Sir Balchandra Krishna said the report that the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga had at Karachi advocated the abolition of caste was absolutely incorrect.

The following resolutions were also carried:

"That a Bombay Presidency Hindu Sanatana Dharma Sabha be established for preserving and promoting the interests of the Santana Dharma, and that the gentlemen named below be appointed to draw up its constitution and take all necessary steps for its starting and working: Sir Balchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, Sir Prabhasanker Putni, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Jagamohan Dass Varjivanadas and the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.

"That in order to revive the ancient Hindu system of education and training as obtained in the Brahmachari Ashrama of old where pupils besides receiving proper education invariably led a life of self control and rigid discipline unnder the direct supervision of the teacher which laid sure foundation for their high character and greatness, and, inasmuch as such result is possible only under special environments created by such Ashramas, it is desirable that a proper residential institution on the line of Brahmachari Ashrama be established at a suitable place in the Bombay Presidency under the auspicies of the Bombay Presidency Sanatana Dharma Sabha."

Pandit Dindayal Sharma then delivered a speech.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhunga, for whom three hearty cheers were also called.

WOLFRAM INDUSTRY AT TAVOY.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT AND CONCESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 20.

In connection with the wolfram industry at Tavoy, Mr. E. E. Baum, Assistant Commissioner, has been placed on special duty at Tavoy. Increased sanitary staff are being appointed to make the sanitary conditions in Tavoy satisfactory. The India Government has sanctioned three motor cars for the use of the district officials to pay visits of inspection and carrying out their duties in connection with various wolfram concessions.

Mr. J. P. Hardiman, Collector, Rangoon, who proceeded recently to the Straits for the purpose of obtaining labour has succeeded in getting a good supply of labour for Tavoy. It will be seen that the new Lieutenant-Governor is doing everything possible for increasing the output of wolfram in the Tavoy District.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE LICENSE FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am anxious not to write a single provocative syllable, but "An Indian" in today's issue makes it difficult to realise my ideal of public correspondence, when he insists on Executive and Legislative license for India, as though the numberless races of the Indian continent had of their own effort secured a perfect *Pax Indica*, instead of realising that the *Pax Britannica* has been secured by British officials, civil and military, against internecine revalries, which have only been partially subdued, if they have indeed been radically cornered and would break out any day if Britain's grip on all real power were loosened.

Every politically and morally sane man desires to see Indians of the right type gradually introduced into both Legislative and Executive influence; but any one, Indian or British, who can discover in the speeches reeled off either in Legislative Councils or Congress gatherings and attempts any near prospect of the fulfilment of this sincere and noble hope, which has not yet been tinged with expectation, is surely wanting not only in the rudiments of statesmanship, but also in the capacity for true observation and wise reflection which combine to form the step in statesmanship.

There is real statesmanship and first-class practical philosophy in India such as we have seen personified in the late Madhava Rao and the late Malabari, whom to have known was to admire and love and trust. But the first problem in Indian administration is surely the discovery or invention of the safe method of finding out such fine characters sufficient early in life to attract them to the public service. Any one who is still able, in spite of all the accumulated evidence, to believe in either competitive Examinations or University graduates or Electoral Colleges as part of this method is surely lingering in cimmerian darkness.—Yours etc.,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

ROMANCE OF A WILL ON DEATHBED.

LIFELONG DEVOTION BUT NO WEDDING.

It is not often that there is revealed in the sombre precincts of the Probate Court a romance of real life such as was related by Mr. McCall, K.C., on Nov. 17 in explaining that a settlement had been reached.

The will in dispute, which was made by the late Miss Elizabeth Bickford, of Cambridge-street, Edgware-road, read as follows:—

"All his profits he handed to me for safe custody. We invested the same, and have invested 75 per cent., of all dividends, and have lived like poor people; riding in penny omnibuses, without any help for ten years in the house. Hence the accumulations of James Harvey Guernsey's fortune. Verbally everything has been mutual between us. What was his is mine in case of his death and vice versa. I feel I am passing away. I do ask my very dear friend to give a certain sum to our King, to Queen Mary, and St. Mary's Hospital, Praed-street, W., and also to think of relatives on both sides, including my doctor and nurse. My dear "Jim" has comforted me by saying "Yes." Enos Emanuel Wheeler and his wife, Emily Albert Harding and his wife Alice Catherine I hope will be specially thought of. They visited me almost to the last moment."

The will had been contested by relatives but Mr. McCall explained that the parties had reached an agreement. He said about £12,600 or £13,000 was involved. Mr. William Guernsey, who claimed as executor, was born in 1846, the son of a confectioner, near Gloucester. When very young, after being convicted, as he thought unjustly, for assault, he took the name of Harvey, and travelled in the jewellery business in the Birmingham district. He came to London, where he met with considerable success, about 1866 or 1869, and he met Miss Bickford, then a beautiful girl, who was employed by Colonel Cross, brother of the well-known Lord Cross.

TOGETHER FOR YEARS.

They lived together in London in the greatest happiness for over 40 years. On several occasions they determined to get married, but they never did so. Guernsey was very successful in busines, and made a large fortune. They lived together in various parts of London. They bought the house at Cambridge-street where Miss Bickford died, and invested large sums in shares, placed in Miss Bickford's name, though the money was all Guernsey's.

Long before her illness they had determined to make mutual wills in favour of each other. A document of 1895 in their joint names which carried this into effect read:—

"What money and property is his, in case of his death, will be mine, and what money and property belongs to me, in case of my death, I want to go to him."

There were other similar documents made in this informal way. Miss Bickford was taken ill in 1914, and Mr. Guernsey drew up the form of will set out above. She approved it, and as she was in great pain signed with a cross. It was duly signed by witnesses, and the parties had agreed to carry out the whole of the terms of the will.

Evidence having been given by Mr. Guernsey, a grey-bearded old gentleman, Mr. Justice Horridge pronounced for the will, and directed probate to the plaintiff as executor according to the tenor of the will. He also directed that the agreed terms should be made a rule of Court.

BOGUS INDIAN PRINCE.

GERMAN TRICKS A LIVERPOOL VEGETARIAN OUT OF £500.

A vegetarian and fruitarian, who never drank any sort of liquid, but believed he had occult powers, was mentioned as the victim of four men who applied to the Court of Criminal appeal yesterday for leave to appeal against their convictions at Liverpool Assizes.

Mr. Waters was the vegetarian, and the four appellants were convicted of conspiracy and obtaining from him £500 by false pretences. The sentences were as follows:—

Ludwig Kahn, a German, two years.
Arthur S. Freeman, two years.
Daniel Bray, two years.
Samuel Bray, six months.

Mr. J. D. Cassels, for the Brays, said they were tobacconists—brothers of Russian birth, who had become naturalised, and had lived in this country for some years. Kahn represented himself to be an Indian prince.

Waters got the conviction that he could bring some pressure to bear to stop the war. Kahn alleged that he had an occult power to read sealed documents, and Waters thought he had the same power. On July 12, Kahn said he was building a temple to preach fruitarianism and doctrines to stop the war. He also spoke of his influence with King George, the German Emperor, and President Wilson to conclude the war, and £500 left Waters and came into the possession of Daniel Bray.

Mr. Justice Bailhache said a heavier sentence might have been passed had it not been for the vanity of Waters, who said that he had powers of thought-reading and knew what was passing in the prisoners' minds. (Laughter.)

The Court dismissed the applications of Kahn, Freeman, and Daniel Bray, and granted Samuel Bray leave to appeal against his conviction.

Sergeant-Major Dillon of the Coorg and Mysore Rifle Volunteers has been granted a commission in his own regiment, the Staffords, and appointed Adjutant of the Eastern Bengal Rifle Volunteers.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

MHOTAR-MARRIAGE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

NAGAPPA bin LINGAPPA v. THE KING-EMPEROR

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. K. Kale, Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who, disagreeing with the opinions of the assessors, convicted Kashibai of the offence of bigamy under section 494, I. P. C. and other two accused of the abetment of bigamy and sentenced all the three accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The case for the prosecution was briefly this:—

The accused Kashibai was lawfully married to one Shivaryappa of Hanjgi some six years ago. Some disagreement arose between Shavaryappa and his father-in-law, and so Shavaryappa dissolved the marriage tie by divorcing Kashibai some three years ago. Later on Kashibai was married to the complainant Babarao of Nharegaon by a "Mhotar" ceremony three years ago. After that "Mhotar" marriage Kashibai lived in the complainant's house for about a year and afterwards she was taken to her parent's house for Divali holidays by her father and uncle. The complainant went twice to bring back Kashibai to his house, but she was not sent. Subsequently about the beginning of the Hindu New Year Kashibai was again married by "Mhotar" ceremony to the first accused. That "Mhotar" ceremony was performed by the Jangam priest accused No. 3. Kashibai has thus committed the offence of bigamy and the other accused abetted the commission of that offence. The complainant learnt of the "Mhotar" marriage of Kashibai with the first accused, and after sometime, lodged a complaint.

The defence was that Shavaryappa was the husband of Kashibai, that the marriage tie between Shavaryappa and Kashibai still subsisted and was not dissolved by a divorce as alleged, and that Kashibai had not married either the complainant Babarao or the accused Nagappa by "Mhotar" ceremony as alleged by the prosecution.

Their Lordships held that the charge against the appellant being that of abetment of bigamy it was necessary for the prosecution to prove affirmatively, that he had knowledge that Kashibai accused No. 2 was the wife of the complainant at the date of her marriage with the appellant. The evidence showed that at the time of the marriage of the appellant every precaution was taken by him to see that she was nobody's wife. The fact of Kashibai's being still a wife was within the knowledge of accused No. 4 Appa, who took special care to keep it from the knowledge of the appellant. Therefore the knowledge, the principal ingredient of the offence not having been proved by the prosecution the conviction of the appellant could not be sustained.

Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the conviction and acquitted the appellant.

Mr. G S. Mulgaokar appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

APPLICATION FOR CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

(Before Justice Sir Dinsha Davar.)

No. 522 of 1915.

IN THE MATTER OF DAMJI HIRJI, SHAMJI RAMJI, VELJI MEGHJI AND SHIVJI NENSI...Adjudged Insolvents.

This was the hearing of a rule taken out by the Official Assignee on he 15th December, 1915, calling upon the four insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court committed by them in not completing their books of account.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the Official Assignee in support of the rule.

Mr. N. H. Moos appeared for the first insolvent Damji Hirji to show cause against the rule.

Mr. J. B. Kanga holding Mr. J. D. Davar's brief appeared for the second insolvent to show cause.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the third insolvent.

In 1913, Damji Hirji, Shamji Ramji, Shivji Nensi and Velji Meghji were adjudicated insolvents on the petition of the firm of Nensukh Shivnarayen. The books of accounts handed over by them to the Official Assignee were incomplete and they were repeatedly asked to complete them; but as they failed to do so, an application was made by the firm of Lakhichand Ramchand creditors of the insolvents for an order against them to complete their books of account within six weeks from 21st of January, 1915. Till now the insolvents had not completed their books of account. Consequently the Official Assignee obtained a rule nisi against them for contempt of court on the 15th December. That rule was argued before his Lordship on Monday morning.

Mr. Moos (for the first insolvent) in showing cause, submitted that according to the Official Assignee's affidavit, his client had not obstructed the Official Assignee. His client was merely the financing partner and was able to write his signature only. He did everything in his power to help the Official Assignee. He himself could not write accounts. Counsel said that he would read his client's affidavit.

Davar J.:—I have not believed that and I would not believe one word now. He has been one of the most obstructive and one of the most dishonest insolvents I have come across.

Continuing, Mr. Moos submitted that there was not a single complaint against him in that affidavit. If his client's partners refused to complete the books, why should he be made to suffer for it?

Mr. Kanga (for the second insolvent) in showing cause, submitted that both Shamji and Velji were not in Bombay when the firm became insolvent. The first insolvent and Shivji were in Bombay and they had possessions of some books of account and vouchers. It was not therefore, possible to complete their books. Both Shamji and Velji were attending the office and giving every possible assistance to where those papers were counsel then read the affidavits of his clients and stated that in the absence of these materials it was impossible to complete the books of account.

In the course of his order, his Lordship said that the attitude of the first three insolvents was purposely and vexatiously obstructive. His Lordship did not believe any of their affidavits, and made the rule absolute. Warrants for their arrest and imprisonment would issue, but their operation would be suspended till the first Monday in February, 1916. Liberty was given to the insolvents to apply for a further suspension if they are able to show that they have done everything in their power to complete their books of account and assist the Official Assignee in every way. Costs of the Official Assignee to come out of the assets.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. A 7

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 21ST OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

1213-14.—Payne & Co. Rehmatbai, widow, v. Nassarwanji M. Marshall.
72-15.—Bhaisnanker K & G. The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. M. Mahomed Mirza.
984-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Jotram Kedarnath, a firm, v. Gangashabi Niadarmal, a firm.
1021-15.—Daphtary F & D, Hirachand Khulchand, v. Raichand Lallubhai, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.
1247-15.—Little & Co. Messrs. Wild & Co, v. Jivrudas Reghoomal.
1254-15.—Captain & V, J Moni & Co, a firm, v. Javeri & Co, a firm, Daphtary F & D.
1287-15.—Amin & Desai Velji Shivji & Co, a firm, v. The India Flour Mills, Ltd.
1295-15.—Payne & Co, Fatmabai, v. Abdul Hoosein Issaji, Vachha & Co.
1299-15.—Surajmal & Co, Vakhta Raja & Co, a firm, v. Krishnanath Sitaram Demote.
1310-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Merwanji Pestonji Hakimji, v. Krishnarao Raghoonath Ram, & ors.
1336-15.—Craigie B & C, Gordhandas Khatoo, v. Naranji Dwarkadas.
1345-15.—Captain & V, Laxmichand Ramchand a firm, v. Juharmal Jitmal & anr.
1348-15.—Patell & Eze, Ramchandra Babaji Moole, v. Ashanna Ramanna Oodmoloo, Ragh & Co.
1378-15.—Wadia G & Co, Ambalal Pranjiwandas v. Bai Jivibai, widow, & ors.
1393-15.—Wadia G & Co, Rabiabai, widow, v. Mahomed Saley Haji Abdul Satar.
Undefended New Long Causes.
1188-15.—Rastomji & Gir, Jandramdas Dwarkadas, a firm, v. Tikibai, widow, & anr.
1230-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Joosub Ibrahim & anr. v. Hoosein Dharsuf.
Consent Decree.
1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri, & ors, v. Manecki Rustomji Sethna, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

For Consent Decretal Order of Reference.

236-15.—Suragmal & Co, Venubai Pandherinath Patange, v. Laxmibai, widow, & anr, Mancher & N.
247-15.—Surajmal & Co, Venubai Pandharinath Patange, v. Laxmibai, widow, & anr, Mancher & N.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

855-14.—Captain & V, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor, & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Payne & Co.
Sed 374-13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Onkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas, & anr, Tyabji D & Co.
482-15.—Mirza M & M, Naranji Waghji, v. Keshanji Waghji & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co, Ard H D & Co.
453-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Ebrahim Mulla Jafferji, Payne & Co.
450-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombayy, v. Shankar Devla, a firm, Forbes & Co.
13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyabally Kumroodin, Patell & Eze.
467-15.—Madh K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gungaram, a firm, Ard H D & Co
546-15.—Jam R & D, Tehilram Girdharidas, v. Longin D'Mello & anr, J A Valles.
834-15.—Ard H D & Co, Virchand Vanaji, v. Weghji Hirachand, & ors, Daph F & D.
353-15.—Motichand & D, Keshrichand Bhanabhai, a firm, Pranchand Manchant & ors, Jam R & D, Mehta D & Co.
1155-14.—Little & Co, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co, a firm, Essaji Tajbhoy, Ard H D & Co.
355-15.—Captain & V, Monghibai, v. Thakoredas Atmaram, Ard H D & Co.
845-15.—Ard H D & Co, Thakoredas Atmaram, v. Monghivohu, & anr.
340-15.—Amin & Desai, Dwarkadas Gokuldas, v. Jivandas Mulji & anr, Khand L & M.
1169-12.—Patell & Eze, Ranchordas Morarji & Co, a firm, v. Nasserwanji Bros. & Co, a firm, Wadia G & Co.
692-15.—Amin & Desai, Khimji Assur Virji, v. K Vencatrao Sethurpatty, & ors, Daph F & D, Jam R & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & C, Bhaj K & Gir, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Mar H M & It.
For Settling of Issues.
610-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Vaccum Oil Company, v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.
For Trial of Preliminary Issue.
503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.
Long Causes.
443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & Ginwalla.
1074-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.
756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.
575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand, & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur & Co.
454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.
203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.
1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.
49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.
454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri, Judah and S.
1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.
373-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.
1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bha K and G.
368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Purshotam Vishram Mowji,
Before the Prothonotary in his Office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
T P No. 26-15.—In person, Manick Vithal Gowad, v. Dasrat Vithal Gawad, Shims A Tyabji.
T P No. 33-15.—In person, Prithijil Thakore, v. Bigay Bahadur Singh Shivparuck Singh.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' STRONG REMARKS.

The Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman), and Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas, have disposed of a case in which Inspector Guider charged Lowji Makanji, a shopkeeper at Bhuleshwar, his son Karsondas, and his servant Rama, with disorderly behaviour. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 10th October the third accused was noticed throwing a basketful of rubbish on the public road, whereupon an altercation ensued between him and a municipal "muccadam." The first two accused then came out and all the accused behaved in a disorderly manner.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence alleged that it was an absolutely false case, got up by way of retaliation against the first accused, who had threatened to report to the Commissioner of Police the conduct of a police sepoy who was levying money from squatters in the street and thus allowing them to become a nuisance to the shopkeepers.

CONTRADICTIONS IN PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

The Court, acquitting all the accused, held that there were a large number of glaring contradictions in the evidence of the three policemen and the three witnesses called by the prosecution, both on minor and material points. Their conduct in the witness-box was also unsatisfactory and reprehensible. Police Constable 1231 C. and the municipal "muccadam" gave their evidence as if they were rehearsing a part they had learnt by heart. Their answers were hesitating and the "muccadam" got petulent when driven into a corner by cross-examination. Again, the Court said, the prevarication on the part of Police Sepoy 2700 C. and witness Bhimsey was unabashed and provoking. Bhimsey's conduct in the witness-box was atrocious and insulting. He disregarded the orders of the Court, whilst under examination, on more than one occasion; but it was hardly any use directing his prosecution on the spot, seeing that he was a confirmed convict and a regular jailbird. It was suggested by the defence that the police sepoys concerned in the case were extorting money from hawkers sitting on Bhuleshwar Road and thereby conniving at and encouraging the offence of obstruction, and that the policemen had committed an unprovoked assault on the accused in revenge for the threat given by the first accused to send a petition exposing the conduct of the policemen. The Court had thought it incumbent on it to go into these points on the ground of public safety and for the good name of the Police Force of the City. The Court found the evidence of the defence consistent and uncontradicted, straightforward and ingenuous. Some of these witnesses were landed proprietors and merchants in good positions in life, while others were respectable people. The Court came to the conclusion that the evidence of the prosecution could not be accepted as giving a correct version of the affair. It was entirely unreliable and certainly not such as would justify the Court in convicting the accused. On the other hand, the Court was of opinion that the version of the defence was correct, namely, that the disorderly conduct was on the part of the police, and that the disorder took place in a "wadi," which was admitted on both sides to be a private one. As to the question of extortion, Bhuleshwar Road was not a very wide road and had a very heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic. It was not included in the list of streets on which hawkers were permitted to sit. There was no dispute between the prosecution and defence that hawkers sat in large numbers there and there was a congestion. If the police had frankly admitted that the hawkers' nuisance was real and that it continued in spite of frequent and vigorous attempts on their part by way of warning and prosecution, no blame would have been attached to their conduct. But they either denied the fact or belittled it. This raised a strong suspicion in the mind of the Court that some strong motive induced them to tolerate and connive at the nuisance. This motive was found in the statement made by the defence that the policemen on duty levied a regular fee from the hawkers varying from one pice to one anna or two annas for permission to sit in the locality. That statement was corroborated by the defence witnesses. The Court believed their evidence, when there was the unabashed, bare-faced, boastful and chuckling statement of the prosecution witness Bhimsey who stated that he had been making payments to the police and that he would continue to do so and pay a policeman more if he was hard up for cash. Lastly there were distinct entries in Bhimsey's book of payments made to the police,some scored off and some still intact. All these considerations led the Court to come to the conclusion that some sort of extortion had been going on for some time past. The Court held that the evidence about the extortion was true and reliable. Probably with a view to intimidate the first accused against sending the threatened petition and to show what the police could do and perhaps what he had to expect in future in case it was sent, they committed an unjustifiable and violent assault on the first and second accused in a private lane and dragged the second accused out of his shop. They then pushed off the third accused on to the public road to bring them under the purview of section 122 for disorderly behaviour, though the reverse was the case, so that if a conviction were secured, the petition might be discredited. As the Commissioner of Police had applied for a copy of the proceedings, the Court ordered it to be furnished to him in case he wished to make a departmental inquiry into the matter. All the accused were acquitted.

MOTOR PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Albert Ezikiel, driver of taxi car No. 2434, with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing grievous hurt to Pte. Pallett of the 4th Devons. Mr. M. K. Azad defended the accused.

It was alleged by the prosecution that about 9 o'clock on the night of the 18th instant Pte. Pallett and Pte. Henry Wiston, both of the 4th Devons, Territorials, were crossing the Apollo Pier Road from Green's towards the Yacht Club, when the accused's motor car came up from Wellington Fountain, and without any reason or warning, the car turned towards the right side of the road along which the soldiers were going, and knocked down Pte. Pallett, who sustained serious injuries and was removed to the Colaba Station Hospital.

The accused pleaded not guilay.

At Mr. Azad's suggestion, the Court decided to visit the spot where the incident had occurred.

The further hearing was adjourned.

The Fifth Session of the Gope Jateya Mahasabha will take place at Darbhanga on the 29th, 30th, 31st December and on the 1st January under the presidency of Rao Babbir Singhji Saheb Raees of Rewari Punjab. This being an All-India movement of the Gope (Ahir-Abhir) community of India, gentlemen of all sub-sections of the Gope, Gwalia, Golla community have been invited to attend the Mahasabha.

THE GOLL COLLECTIONS

FAMOUS INDIAN ART TREASURES.

AUCTION SALE AT MALABAR HILL.

Rarely has so rich and so varied a collection of Oriental art treasures been disposed of at a public auction in Bombay as has gone under the hammer since Sunday last at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, at the residence of the late Mr. E. A. Goll. Few save a few intimate friends of Mr. Goll knew that he had been so assiduous a lover of Eastern art and culture and that his museum could be of so splendid a character, as has come to light since his sudden and untimely death a few months back in his native land. Mr. Goll, who was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Leopold Casella Company, the well-known aniline dye merchants of this city, came to India at the age of eighteen years and since then, for the last 28 years, he had been residing in Bombay. Mr. Goll had not lived in India for many years before the glamour and mysticism of the Orient cast its unshakeable spell over his innately artistic and poetic soul and during the last 20 years he woed the Eastern art with a truly passionate and regal love. The collection that he has left behind him is the product of a most untiring industry. Mr. Goll travelled all over India in search of genuinely "Swadeshi" art treasures, bought the most beautiful and unique products of native art, whatever the cost, and when no money could buy any of them, he engaged the most competent workmen he could find in the land, to copy out these works of art. He hired the most expert wood carvers of Mysore and Kashmere, skilled bronze workers of the United Provinces, and the deftest carpet weavers of the Punjab and Kashmere, to turn out for him the most elaborately carved drawing room furniture, beautifully finished bronze statuary and other bronzeware, and the most unique collection of Oriental carpets that a connoisseur could wish to set his eyes upon. He requisitioned the services of the most noted Indian artists of the day like Mr. J. P. Gangooly of Bengal and Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar of Bombay, to paint for him views like those of the Taj and the mosques at Delhi, Ahmedabad, etc., at different periods of the day and night, scenes of temples like that of Girnar at Mount Abu and other Indian views. He toured round the country with these workmen and artists, to enable them to master their designs on the spot. In some cases, it is stated, it took years to finish a single product. An elaborately carved teakwood cupboard, meant to be used for glassware, took three years to finish. The inner portion of this beautiful cupboard is fitted with glass shelves, sides and top carved after the "Allahi" darvaza at Delhi, door panels of mango trees in bloom and with fruits, all the metal parts being of solid silver and partly gilt. It fetched Rs. 1,900 at Sunday's sale.

Mr. Goll's genius for collection appears to have specialised in three directions; Hindu and Buddhist religious artware, carpets and old China. He was also the possessor of a considerably large collection of beautiful glass, plated and solid silverware, which fetched handsome prices at Sunday's and Monday's sale. Mr. Goll's library too, though of, but a modest size, contains several rare and beautifully bound editions of Persian, German, French works of poetical and descriptive kind. That a nicely bound copy of Mr. Tilak's "Arctic Home in the Vedas" should have figured in Mr. Goll's collection shows the varied range of his literary taste. Of course, the "Shanama" of Firdoshi, the "Rubayat" of Omarkhayam, the poems of Hafiz and the Arabian Nights—not to mention the poems of Byron and such like English works—are all there in rich and dainty bindings. But, as we have said, Mr. Goll excelled himself in his unique religious art ware, carpets and old China collection. A few noted examples of each of these three classes may be mentioned here. In the drawing-room at the right hand corner there is a solid life-size bronze statue of "Shiva"—one of the Hindu Trinity—sitting cross-legged in the familiar meditative posture, with the river Ganga (Ganges) flowing out of his matted hair, and holding a lamp in each hand, the whole figure, together with the elaborately carved massive wooden pedestal, being a copy of the base of the Kirtistambha at Vadnagar in Gujerat. The niches are covered with bronze reliefs from Shiva mythology and the figure of Shiva is surrounded by 20 small brass figures. At another of the corners of the same hall we see a very handsome solid blackwood pie table, representing Ellora and Elephanta caves, with bronze Apsaras (fairies) and a huge plate on which is embossed the figure of Trimoorti (Trinity). It is a striking piece of workmanship and no wonder so high a price as Rs. 4,600 was offered for it, the successful bidder being the representative of Miss Goll, sister of the late Mr. Goll, for whom it has been bought. Resting against a wall of the same drawing room is a large copper bronze relief of Nataraja or Shiva, dancing the famous "Tandava" or cosmic and ecstastic dance—a dance, indulged in by Shiva to please his spouse Parvati. During this rythmic dance of mystic import, the cosmic world groups are stated to have stood in imminent danger of being shivered to pieces even under the uncommonly light steps of the dread god. There are also other pieces of statuary, both in marble and bronze, of Hindu and Buddhist mythological character.

THE AUCTION SALE.

A large section of the carved-wood furniture, has also representations of Hindu mythological episodes carved on them. At Sunday's sale two large throne chairs, with wonderfully carved designs from the Ramayana and from the life of Krishna, with patterns of from the temples at Dwarka and Mathura, and upholstered with fine kincol cushions and solid silver knots, were sold for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,350 respectively, the former being bought by Mr. Sorabji Dubash. A superbly carved large frame, being the copy of the main door of the Jain Temple of Girnar with a painting by Gangooly showing a scene from the same temple, was disposed of for Rs 1,800.

A large and exquisitely carved side board, with the upper portion representing the "Teen Daruaza" or three gates, the lower portion representing the "Kankaria" tank sluice, and three oil paintings by Gangooly—with arrangement for light effects—representing a corner of Shah Alum's mosque and tomb, the ruined palaces, tank and tomb and Sarkhej and "the ruined mosque near the railway crossing"—all at Ahmedabad, fetched as much as Rs. 4,200, it being purchased for Miss Goll. Two teakwood easy chairs with representations of Hindu avatars and divinities were sold for Rs. 425 and Rs. 475 respectively, while blackwood safe with carvings representing the chief and two sides of the Mecca Masjid at Fattehpur Sikri was bid for at Rs. 1,500. A large solid silver wall plate, embossed and engraved in oriental design, was bought for Rs. 575. Several rare old paintings by Indian artists of the Moghul period fetched handsome prices, among the keenly interested buyers being Mrs. Row. Mention must be made of a large and imposing blackwood stand, with exquisite panel carvings representing the minors of Rani Siparis Mosque and other patterns from Agra, Ahmedabad and Champanir, and with a large and beautifully executed oil painting by Gangooly showing the ethereal "Taj by Monlight." This splendid piece of workmanship was carried away by Mr. Sorabji Dubash for Rs. 2,300.

THE CARPETS.

Even more than the wooden and brass works of Mr. Goll's collection, the muster of carpets form the most unique feature of the whole show at Ridge Road. There about 80 of these carpets and rugs and it is no exaggeration to say that they form the richest, and the most varied collection ever exhibited in India. Mr. Goll seems to have evinced an unexampled exquisiteness of taste in the selection of both the materials and the designs in the evolution of these carpets. Most of the rugs are of silk pile, warp and weft and almost all have over 400 knots to the square inch. They were made by the best factories in India from exclusive designs prepared by Mr. Goll himself and with the wool and silk material dyed in the fast vegetable dyes in use among carpet weavers in Kashmir and the Punjab and not with the synthetic dyes of the West. The beauty of design and execution of the whole collection speaks volumes for Mr. Goll's artistic insight. A few typical rugs in the lot may be described here. There is the famous "sanskrit carpet," so named because of the woven sanskrit inscription in a panel on the left side to the following effect:—

"Am I not a thing of grace and beauty? Yea! Verily I am! But are thine thoughts and actions as peaceful and beautiful as I am? Think on this, O, stranger, think!" Truly the rug is a remarkable piece of handiwork. It has a rich red ground with designs in green, brown and blue and palmettes and boquets done in most graceful curves. It measures 14.2ft. by 11.8ft. Next comes the "Nandavana" carpet, 16.6ft. by 11ft. This also is a beautiful creation of Mr. Goll's artistic genius. The following Sanskrit inscription running along the whole border of it, in no way exaggerates the excellence of the product:—

"Tread Softly. Softly the tints of the rainbow have been taken to make me and heavenly purity is in my shining colours.

"Repose thy weary limbs on me and may dreams as pure and as fragrant as my flowers are, refresh three. Dost thou see the splendour of my hues? Dost thou feel my softness? Lead a pure life, Oh stranger, for the pure ones shall walk in Paradise over carpets yet more splendid and more soft than I am.

"A Zephir from Paradise is softly breathing on me and sends the fragrance of the flowers on to you."

The ground of this carpet is green, with palmettes containing flowers in shades as true to nature as possible, while a Fatehpur Sikri design runs along the border. Another master-piece in the collection is the Shiraz prayer rug. It is 5.6ft. by 3.10ft. The central idea of their carpet is that of a jardiniere from which springs a profusion of flowers of innumerable shapes and hues, of which Henna is predominant. The border design shows the same harmony of colours as the ground and has palmettes alternating with rosettes The rug is made of silk pile and finest wool, of closest texture.

There is next the Sacred mosque carpet, said to be over 200 years old. The weaving follows closely high Persian technique. It is made entirely of silk, the body ground being in red. On either side of this are seven balconies round which are birds of Paradise singing round immortal creepers. In the ground are crocodiles, dragons, animals, flowers etc. The whole has been executed in the most finished taste. There are many other equally beautiful carpets which must be seen to be really appreciated.

That Mr. Goll's collection of old china was also of no mean merit, will be seen when it is stated that at Sunday's sale several of them fetched prices ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 750.

It may be stated that the auction sale, which is conducted by Messrs. Bennet and Co., the well-known auctioneers, will continue to-day and to-morrow, when the carpets will be also disposed of.

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST BURMAN PRIEST.

HOW VILLAGERS WERE HOAXED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 20.

The Chief Court has been moved by Mr. Simons, Judge of Tenasserim, with a view to having three Commissioners appointed to try the case of sedition and attempting to cause disaffection towards the British Government under sections 124 (A), I. P. C., and rule 2 of the Defence of India Rules, 1915, brought against Mintha Hpoongyi (Prince Priest). The District Magistrate committed the case recently to the Sessions Court and facts as elicited in the committing Court were that the accused had been touring for over a year and collecting money in Amherst and Thaton districts from villagers. At a visit on July 8th to the Yinamgyun village he gave out that he was able to make the people proof against disease, gun shot and "dah" (a short sword used by Burmans) wounds and again on his visit on July 10th he informed the villagers that his intention was to leave the priesthood since he had found a queen out of the old Royal family and that he would become King of Burma and reward those who gave him tributes. Because of their attention paid to him two villagers were singled out to become Ministers of State on his becoming ruler of the country and be given towns and villages for their maintenance. On the other hand, Talaings who did not give him tribute, were threatened with death by being cut open and their livers exposed. In the same evening he repeated at Palat what he said at the other village.

The accused's defence was a complete denial of preaching sedition and of professing charms to be proof against anything except disease and asserted the objects of subscriptions from villagers were religious and charitable.

INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES IN U. P.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The Director of Industries of the United Provinces in a Note on steps taken since the war to assist local industries, says:—

The Government has not confined its attention merely to replacement of German trade. They have devoted themselves rather to the general assistance of local industries. The directions in which the Government has afforded assistance are enumerated; among industries helped are glass-works, manufacture of bichromate of potash, Epsom salts, hosiery, knitting, oil pressing, manufacture of thymol, etc.

Possibilities of indigenous dye-stuffs have been examined and demonstrations in dyeing given. A central emporium has been established at Cawnpore to act as a store for the miscellaneous goods manufactured in the Provinces. In scarcely any direction has attention been specially directed to competition with goods formerly imported from Germany mainly because such goods, generally speaking, could not be made to the advantage in the United Provinces.

BANGALORE CHRISTMAS FETE COMMITTEE.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 20.

The Christmas Fete committee having decided to abandon the fair in Cubbon Park again this year, have to-day distributed from their funds the following amounts:—For comforts for British troops, for Indian troops and to St. John Ambulance Association Rs. 250 each, for the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers Fund Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 each to the Serbian Relief Fund and the two Belgium Babies' Funds in Bangalore.

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THE PACIFIC BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

KING CONSTANTINE'S POLICY.

It is not "good policy" to seek to avoid today the rupture which is inevitable tomorrow, and which will bring the nation into a tragic position. The final counsel which I have to give you is to abandon the policy of "Old Greece." Your responsibilities are enormous. Against the will of the country you are leading the nation to ruin, by permitting to slip through your hands such an opportunity as does not occur to a people once in a thousand years. . . . You are unconsciously leading the country and the entire nation to ruin, without any prospect of salvation.—M. Venezelos, in his final speech to the Greek Chamber, November 4, 1915.

Amongst all parts of the world Truth is hardest to find in the Balkans, writes the Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman to the "Daily Chronicle." There are obvious reasons for this difficulty. One is the fluent writing on the subject from those who have never travelled east of Margate. A second is the readiness with which the few hundreds of persons who have travelled in these regions return with fierce championing of the particular Princelet and people who have entertained them, and with that Prince and people's hatred of all the other Princelets and people who hate each other so manfully. Thus in the Second Balkan War the war correspondents in a silent Bulgaria were herded behind barbed wire. The war correspondents in a vivacious Greece were carried about by the King in his wagon-lit. The result was an impression only corrected years afterwards by the Carnegie Commission Report, published when everyone was bored with the subject, and which nobody read. A third is that in the Eastern Mediterranean news has become not so much the communication of fact as the purveying of statements which their originators wish to believe. These three alone account for the amazing comments which, the last few weeks, have appeared concerning Balkan diplomacy and welfare.

THE PAST.

Thus there has been announced with vigour and anger the complete failure of British diplomacy in the Balkans. The amazing success of British diplomacy elsewhere could of itself justify the scrutiny of this statement. Nine diplomats out of ten, for example, would have asserted that Sweden would have been fighting on the side of Germany within a month of the war. Sweden is still neutral to-day. Italy was allied with Austria and Germany, and had been allied for more than thirty years. The cleverest diplomat in Germany was dispatched to Rome (himself with an Italian wife) to secure that Italy, if she would not fight for the Triplice, would at least remain neutral. Yet the despised "British diplomacy" triumphed, and Italy is now hammering at the gates of Gorizia and Trieste. In Turkey again, we are told British diplomacy had failed. But Britain found itself at war with Turkey because Turkey attacked Russia and in any case we could no more to-day enter into a war allied with the "unscrupulous ruffians," as Lord Bryce calls them, who govern Turkey than we could call to our aid those Red Indians against whose operations in America Chatham so vehemently protested. Armenia has settled the fate of Turkey, and the "Sick Man" will be given his quietus with the moral approval of all civilisation.

Why, with such successes, therefore, is British diplomacy denounced as "timid and indecisive" in the Balkans? British diplomacy was neither timid nor indecisive. It set itself to do one thing—a miracle, but the only thing to be done. This miracle it accomplished. At the moment of accomplishment diplomacy of necessity retired before the crashing in of the hideous instrument of war—like a muddy jack boot thrust through the face of a clock. And War always has the last word: can always leave diplomacy smashed and beaten to the ground.

There was only one conceivable possibility for Sir Edward Grey to work towards—the re-creation of the Balkan Alliance. Any other effort left the position the same as to-day, but worse—the Germans less hammered, the British forces more unready, and Bulgaria linked with Turkey and Austria, destroying Serbia, while the little Greek Court either joined to them or pleaded for mercy from the Kaiser—the King's brother-in-law.

THE BALKAN ALLIANCE.

And the re-creation of the Balkan Alliance meant one word—Macedonia. Any attempt to "bribe" Bulgaria with any other gift would have been grotesque and vain. Offer her half Rumania, or Constantinople, or the Dardanelles, and the mass of the people would not look at them. To these Macedonia is sacred soil, and such cities as Monastir and Ochrida are holy cities. Most of their leaders have fought for it; their Garibaldis have raised insurrection there; it was given to them by the San Stefano treaty, and torn away by England and Germany. It is a tiny, pleasant land, not much bigger than Palestine; but to the Bulgar nation it is contemplated with the same feeling as moved the Jews as in captivity in Babylon they hung up their harps, inarticulate, when they remembered Zion. Ferdinand, despite the reign of terror he has established in Sofia, would have been quite unable to make his people "march" last month in any other direction but westward, and for any other proclamation than that they were marching for the redemption of Macedonia—the "turning again" of the captivity of Zion.

When the war began Serbia held Macedonia tenaciously. The Greeks were entirely opposed to any retrocession to Bulgaria there, or in Grecian Macedonia. Behind were Russia and France, and later Italy, each with strong views of their own on the subject of the Balkans. Now the triumph of British diplomacy was this—that it had persuaded the Serbian Skupshtina to agree to the return of Macedonia, after the war, to Bulgaria, in return for substantial gains in what is now enslaved Serb territory; and that it persuaded Greece to abandon Grecian Macedonia in return for a "Magna Graecia," which exceeded the widest dreams of all who called themselves Greek statesmen; and that he had persuaded "Bulgaria"—for by "Bulgaria" I do not mean merely a German Princelet ruling without a Parliament, with a Government of a minority frankly paid by German gold—that at the end of the war the word of England would be made good.

It is impossible to over-estimate the skill and patience needed for such an arrangement. We may omit difficulties (if any) with the other three of the Quadruple Alliance, which history alone can reveal. But we can notice that the war of 1913 in the Balkans had left the thing *almost* impossible. The Serbian Prime Minister, M. Pashitch, had to threaten to resign in order to carry his proposals against the fierce and bitter opposition of the Army representatives. And I have heard of an expression of a leading Serbian officer in jeopardy of life in this latest war crying out, "Yes; we shall all die. But at least we shall not have surrendered an inch of Macedonia to the Bulgarians. And the last two bullets in my revolver shall be reserved for M. and Mme. Pashitch." So also in Greece, the large, far-sighted ideals of M. Venezelos led to his downfall. And despite his return by what was in effect an overwhelming majority, all the "Old Greece" of corruption and cowardice which he had dispelled and destroyed for so many years gathered round the little German Court, and once again drove from power the one man who could achieve the glories of a Grecian Empire.

THE ENTRANCE OF WAR.

At this time, however, British diplomacy had nearly brought into the contest a million, some of them of the best fighters of Europe (for Rumania would have been bound to come in, too), to be hurled on the most vulnerable part of the frontier of the Central Powers. What prevented this happy consummation? There is only one answer. The continual inertia of the Allies on the Western front; the continual defeats of the Russians on the East. Ferdinand and Constantine (the latter by the aid of the Duke of Mecklenberg and much German gold) came to be persuaded that Germany was invulnerable. English papers, telegraphed abroad, helped the illusion; so did the Gallipoli defeats. Each of them were promised larger territories, than the Allies could give; the splitting up of Serbia, Albania, parts of Turkey, in many cases offers themselves incompatible each with one another. With the muddy German jack boot thrusting itself across the Danube, Russia retiring into far-off forests, Turkey still seemingly invulnerable, and France and England immobile in Europe, we can at least understand (if we cannot exonerate) their conduct. Each had to accomplish his purpose by a coup d'etat. Ferdinand declared war without the Sobranje meeting, and against the desire of the majority of his people. The leader of the Agrarians—the largest party in the country—protested, and has been flung into gaol with a life sentence. The leader of the Russophils, Malinoff, was also sentenced to life-long imprisonment, but apparently has fled the country. None of the old generals but has refused to serve his policy. Dimetrieff is waiting at Bucharest for an opportunity to enter and raise the national standard. However favourable before to the Bulgarian cause, I recognise today that unless they save themselves by revolution and enter the Allince, we must exercise all possible energy in killing, maiming, or taking prisoners Bulgarians as much as Germans and Austrians and Turks. Bulgaria must be destroyed if it abides in alliance with the Central Powers; and its King and all its Germanised Court sent packing to Vienna or Berlin. War cannot be waged on condition that you are half at war and half at peace. You may sympathise with the Bulgarian peasants, who have been told (I am informed) that they have been called to fight "on the side of the English." But you must, nevertheless, tear them to death and destruction with every legitimate instrument of war.

THE POSITION OF GREECE.

Constantine is also ruling illegitimately, and legitimately could be deposed. He has abandoned the role of a Constitutional monarch, and refused to accept the policy and Premiership of the man whom the people have called to power. But on him and the "Old Greece" that clings round him rests the deeper damnation. Greece obtained its acquisitions in the Balkan War because the Serbians, faithful to the 1913 treaty, attacked Bulgaria and helped Greece to deprive her of them. Bulgaria alone on land could at any moment have eaten up Greece like a chicken eating a worm. To-day Serbia has asked in her agony and despair for Greece to reciprocate that obligation; and to its eternal dishonour the Greece of Constantine and his parasites has refused. One man alone points out continually the pathway of duty and honour—Venezelos, the "islander," the greatest patriot and statesman of the Eastern Mediterranean. He sees with the clearest vision that Serbia will live again, however to-day wounded and mangled, and that Serbia will never forgive. He sees that the path of honour is also the path of advantage, for nothing but a successful maritime Power can give that island Empire to Greece whose future is on the waters. He sees that if after the mobilisation Greece had thrust in 300,000 men, or even half as many, into Southern Macedonia and Uskub, with the Allies following behind, little Greece could have laid "Great Europe" under a debt to her which that "Great Europe" would never forget. He has something of Cavour about him, and something of Garibaldi—commonsense diplomacy on the one hand, and far-sighted idealism on the other.. He lives alone for the welfare of his country. To read the recent debates in the Chamber or the angry squabblings of the little Athenian papers is to read a contrast between the clean, clear, sure-sightedness of one man with irrevocable logic confronting dingy and confused minds. But all the while the sands are running out. What was a matter of days may now be a matter of hours, and the vision of a great Greek Empire uniting Europe and Asia and the islands of the sea, with trade of the East, may vanish before the vision of a Greece at war with the Powers who hold the domination of the Mediterranean; some of whom have little love for her; all of which, in such condition, and with the guilt of the desertion of Serbia written large on her records, would acquisce in her commercial and territorial destruction, without lifting up a hand for her assistance. And to-day the final prophecy of Venezelos seems very near fulfilment, "You're unconsciously leading the country and the entire nation to ruin, without any prospect of salvation."

OPENING OF UNION PARLIAMENT,

LORD BUXTON ON QUESTION OF AMNESTY.

The second Parliament of the South African Union was opened with the usual ceremony on Nov. 19 by the Governor-General. His Excellency's speech was short, and contained no detailed reference to the legislative program. The most notable passage dealt with the question of an amnesty for the rebel leaders, says Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town.

His Excellency said that the attention of ministers was continuously engaged with important questions rising out of the rebellion. The High Treason Court would soon complete its labours, after which Ministers hoped that the general conditions of the country would then enable them to consider the sentences imposed with a view to determining in the light of special facts the circumstances of each individual case and with due regard to public safety whether they would be justified in recommending the exercise of clemency in any specific case.

His Excellency referred to the culmination of hostilities in German South-West Africa, now administered by the Union. Contingents to Europe, Nyassaland, and the Rhodesian border had since been dispatched. There had also been a consultation with the Imperial Government regarding the contingent now being orgainised for British and German East Africa. The response to the call for volunteers for these contingents had been most gratifying. Ministers would submit proposals whereby part of the cost of such contingents would be borne by the Union funds.

Lord Buxton pointed out the Loyalist Losses Commission had not concluded its labours, but it hoped to make a report during the present session. A Judicial Commission had also been appointed to inquire into and report upon the causes and circumstances of the late rebellion.

General Hertzog gave notice of a motion urging the liberation of General De Wet and his fellow prisoners and a general amnesty.

A BABY FARM IN LONDON.

FOSTER-MOTHER FINED.

There was no doubt that the defendant had been carrying on a baby farm, said Mr. Greenwood (for the London County Council), prosecuting at Bow-street on Nov. 22 Mrs. Jennie Elizabeth Maud Walter, of Defoe-road, Tooting, S.W., for infringement of the Midwives Act 1902.

A number of children were born at her house he added, and in some cases by arrangement with the mothers they were put out to nurse when only a few days old, so that their chance of being identified subsequently by their mothers was infinitestimal. In three instances the defendant had received sums of £10, £13, and £12 from the mothers of babies put out to nurse in this way. She farmed the babies out to a confederate, paying her a small amount and keeping the balance.

Her confederate was known to the Council, and it was an extraordinary fact, said Mr. Greenwood, that during the time she had been living at Cheam and Sutton six babies had been found deserted in the Epsom Union district.

Mr. Hopkiins said he could not take notice of gossip. A great many children had been born at the defendant's house, and who knew what had become of all of them? The defendant would have to pay a penalty of £40 and £10 10s. costs.

PERISCOPIC RIFLES.

AN AUSTRALIAN INVENTION.

As a result of successful experiments carried out by the Commonwealth military officers it is most likely that Australian soldiers will in future be provided with a much more effective means of using their rifles in trench warfare. A periscopic attachment for rifles has been invented which has given very pleasing results, and it is officially stated that members of the Australian Imperial Force leaving for the front will probably be equipped with this device. It was tested under active service conditions at the Port Melbourne rifle range. A trench was dug, and an officer with a rifle, using the periscopic sights, made such effective practice that general satisfaction was expressed with the invention, the details of which have not been made public. It is known, however, that the inventor is a Swede.



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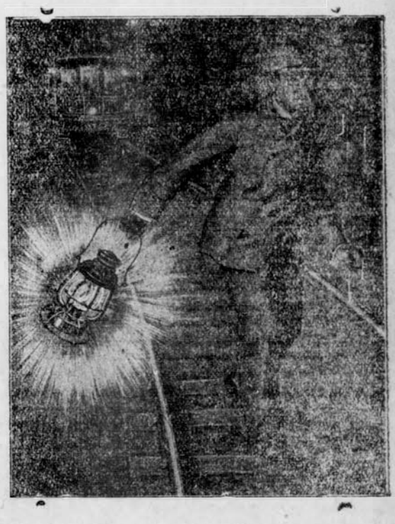


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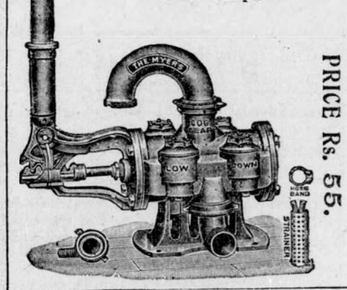
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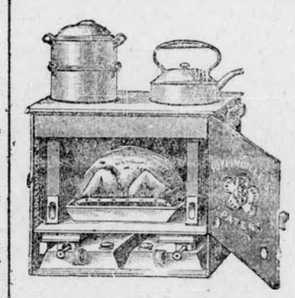
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